The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,654. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy. Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

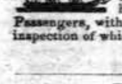
(*To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducements offer.*)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 Tons, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.



THE first-class fast sailing Ship BERTHE ET LOUISE of 438 Tons Register, having a greater part of her Cargo engaged for Havre, will take a few Tons of dead-weight for the above Ports, apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE "JAPANESE."



THIS Clipper Ship, A. 1. at Lloyds, 13 years from 1859, is intended to sail to Liverpool, the first week in December, and has excellent accommodation for Ten Saloon Passengers, with after Cabins most suitable for Families, an inspection of which is invited by

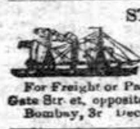
Captain THOMAS BAIRD, Consignees, LYON BROTHERS & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.



C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain WINKLER, to Surat, on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 10 A.M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1863.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

STEAM TO VERAVUL, MANGAROLE, POREBUNDER, BEYT, AND DWARKA.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, to Surat, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure, to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd December 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship, 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—A CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN GELDING 6 years old 15-3 in height, sound, broken in for saddle, temper and paces good, not given to buck jumping. Price Rs. 1,000 to be seen at Mr. Ginger's Stables, Girgaum.

Houses, &c., to Let.

A GODOWN TO BE LET, near Bombay Green, apply to EDULJEE SORABJEE at Dady Sorabjee & Co.. Oak Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

Books, &c., for Sale.

Will be published in December,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

PRICE Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7.

ALSO,

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care will be exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency will be corrected up to the time of publication, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published will be introduced.

No effort or expense will be spared to secure for the above work its well earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDONJEE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

FOURTH EDITION.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this new edition (*only*) for sale, at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—*For Cash only.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Our Partnership has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

HAFEN, COOVERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1863.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general that he has received by last Mail a splendid assortment of Paris jewellery, 18 Carat Gold.

38, Medow Street, Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the Building of the Bombay Press Company at Colaba.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.

Bombay, 27 Nov. 1863. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battans, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pending the payment of Premium and FIRST INSTALMENT on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES in terms of the Resolutions passed in London on 17th October, the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from this date to 31st December inclusive.

W. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1863.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH 1863.

HERR CHAS WEHLE AND HERR FERI KLETZER, beg to announce their FAREWELL GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

Dress Circle Numbered and Reserved) .... Rs. 10
First Class Tickets .... ,, 5

To be had on HERBERT & Co's Music Rooms, Rampart Row, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. Family Tickets to admit three to Dress Circle Rs. 20 to be had only at the Hope Hall Hotel.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT UPON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

IN accordance with the requirements of Clauses VIII. and IX. of Act XXV. of 1856, Notice is hereby given, that the Book containing the valuation and the rate assessed for the year 1863 upon Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, situated within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba will remain open at this Office from the 28th instant to Saturday the 19th December next, for the inspection of all parties concerned; and that any objections to the rate must be made and the grounds of such objections stated, in writing, and lodged at this Office on or before that date.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Nov. 1863.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

Directors.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.
H. Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. Francis Gell, Poona.
Herbert Giraud, Esq., M. D., Grant Medical College.
Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
John Peet, Esq. M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. Spring, Bombay.
With power to add to their number.

Solicitor—G. S. Judge, Esq.
Hon. Sec.—The Rev. J. J. Franham.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian Education to children, in a health locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents. Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, No. 1, Rampar Row.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY the 12th December proximo, for the performance of certain works under the Municipal Commissioners connected with the Drainage of the Fort of Bombay.

Drawings specification and schedules of quantities may be seen; and full particulars may be ascertained on application to the Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners at his office, No. 23, Rampart Row.

Each tender must be superscribed "Tender for Drainage Works."

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

J. N. C. BEYTS. Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 27th November 1863.

NOTICE.—All person are hereby cautioned not to advance any sum or sums of money to MISTRY GUNGARAM RAMJEE, CASSARAM RAMJEE, FUKEERJEE CRUSTNAJEE and SITTARAM SUCCARAM, the partners of the undersigned, in respect of the contract for the Colaba Back Bay reclamation either on mortgage, deposit or security of any voucher, paper, receipts or document connected with the said contract, as we the undersigned will not be parties thereto, and we hereby give notice that any person or persons so advancing money in respect of the said contract to the parties above named, will do so at their own peril and risk, as we the undersigned will not hold ourselves responsible in any way in respect thereof.

HAJEE ESSA, HAJEE PEER MAHOMED.
MOHOMED HAJEE.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade, having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8 unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rate determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.

5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

NOTICE.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES.

AT a full Meeting of the Court of Directors held in London, on 17th October 1863, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously :—

1st.—That, for the purposes of the Bank it is deemed by this Court necessary to increase the Capital of the Company to the sum of £750,000 by the creation of further capital to the extent of £250,000 in 10,000 shares of £25 each to be paid up in full as hereinafter mentioned, and (the requisite assent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having been obtained) that such further capital be created accordingly.

2nd.—That such shares be, and the same are hereby issued at a premium of £10 sterling per share (such premiums to be added to the reserved fund of the Bank) and allotted at such premium to the shareholders appearing on the registers in London and Bombay, on the 30th day of November next, (two days previously to which the Registers are to be closed) in the proportion of one share for two existing shares held by them, and on or before the 31st of December next a written notice must be given to the Directors by the several shareholders, of their intention to accept such allotment, and the premium of £10, together with the first instalment of £5 per share must be paid, failing which acceptance and payment the allotment will become void.

3rd.—That the amount payable in respect of such shares be paid by the following instalments, viz., the premium of £10 and first instalment of £5 per share on the 31st December 1863 a further instalment of £7 10s. per share on the 1st July 1864, and a further instalment of £12 10s. per share on the 1st January 1865, such payments to be made in London or Bombay according as the shares are respectively registered.

4th.—That in respect of the first instalment of the new capital, the proprietors be entitled to share in the profits of the Bank for the half year ending the 30th June 1864; in respect of the second instalment, for the half year ending 31st December 1864; and in respect of the third instalment for the half year ending 30th June 1865.

5th.—That shareholders shall have the option of prepaying the last instalments on the first of January or 1st July 1864, and be thereupon entitled to a dividend for the half year commencing from such day of payment.

6th.—That interest at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum shall be paid on the second and third instalments from the time they respectively become due until payment thereof.

7th.—That for any odd shares held by any proprietor on the 30th November next a memorandum entitling the holder to "one half interest in a new share" will be issued on application at the Offices of the Bank in London or Bombay, and a provision is to be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st December next, thereby entitling the holders of such two memorandums to one new share and on which they the premium and first instalment in respect of such new share are to be paid otherwise the right to such share will become absolutely forfeited.

8th.—That all shares, not allotted as above provided for, are to be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Court.

9th.—That on payment of the first instalment of £5 per share the holder of each share shall sign such a Deed of accession to the Company's Deed of settlement as the Directors shall require, and shall be thereupon registered as Shareholder.

By order of the Court of Directors,
D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief Manager.

Separate Notices will be forwarded to all Shareholders on the Bombay Register.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th November 1863.

Notices.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that by virtue of Clause 5 of the Preliminary Deed, all Shares upon which the amount of Rupees (100) One Hundred made payable on the above mentioned dates shall not have been deposited, on or before the 12th instant, will be absolutely forfeited to the use and for the benefit of the Company, together with the sum of Rupees 20 per Share already deposited.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 1st December 1863.

NOTICE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES ON THE 17TH DECEMBER 1863.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of new Marine Stores, consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, copper Bolts, Bunting of colours, copper sheathing, Iron of sorts and sizes, chain cables, Nails Iron and copper, Paints, Europe, or different descriptions Iron plates of various sizes. &c. &c.

Terms of Sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid before the articles are cleared away.

The Purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

Further information can be ascertained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock yard.

J. MULLALY, Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper, office, 2nd December 1863

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD WALTER MOSES is authorised to sign per procuration for the undersigned Firm. HUNT MONNET & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

					Per Cask.
Salt & Co.'s India Pale Ale in Casks of	3	doz.	Qts	at Rs.	13-8
,, ,,	6	,,	pints	,,	15
,, Porter	3½	,,	,,	,,	14
Barclay & Perkin's London Stout ,,	4	,,	Qts.	,,	16
,, ,,	8	,,	pints	,,	20
					Per Case.
Marzetto & Son's Cyder ,,	1	,,	Qts. at	Rs.	9
,, ,,	2	,,	pints	,,	11
Field & Sons Sherry ,,	1	,,	Qts.	,,	12
A. Motelay's Cognac ,,	1	,,	,,	,,	12

ROBERT FRITH & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle,	do.	do.	1
Sherry,	do.	do.	3
Claret,	do.	do.	2
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			¼

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3
Brandy,	do.	do.	1
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quart	do.	,,	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...	at Rs.	36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,,	32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,,	32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	,,	32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,,	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,,	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,,	36	do.	quart.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.				
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg...	at Rs.	40	per doz.	quarts
Sparkling Mosselle 1st quality	,,	35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,,	35	do.	quarts
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,,	25	do.	quarts
CLARET.				
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	,,	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	,,	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	,,	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	,,	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,,	16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	,,	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	,,	35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red...........Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. / White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,		42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,		28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ...Cunliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. ... Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A De Paul's ... Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard / ,, Moselle { and Jordan	,,	,,	39
HOCK / MOSELLE ....Pints	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE....Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY-BRANDY..........Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,		
RUM ....Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM....S. Booth & Co.	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. .. Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.
TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Guiness's Stout in Quarts and Pints,
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

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Mr. Yelverton.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Price 12 Rs. per dozen, Plain.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.
H. R. H. The late Prince Consort.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. Princess Alice.
H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
H. R. H. Princess Helena.
H. R. H. Princess Louisa.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
H. R. H. Prince Leopold.
H. R. H. Princess Beatrice.

HERBERT & Co. can supply all the above Royal Portraits exquisitely colored by the first artists. Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE OF ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

HERBERT & Co. have also received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price, Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing-room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor: and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor of Russia, Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.
The Prince and The Princess Leinigen.
Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern,
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

October 1863. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Grand Arsenal, at 12 o'clock (noon), on TUESDAY the 8th inst., a large supply of old BRASS and CAST IRON. Terms Cash.—Lots to be paid for on the spot, and removed within six days from the date of Sale, otherwise the Lots will be forfeited.

J. WORGON, Lieut.-Colonel, Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 2nd December 1863.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider whether the following Resolution passed at the meeting of Shareholders on the 4th ultimo be confirmed, viz:—"That Clause No. 3 of the Articles of Association be rescinded."

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd December 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the supply of about 16,000 SADDLE BEARERS of Moulmain Teak. Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders, Sealed up, and marked outside "Tenders for Saddle Bearers," must be lodged at this Office by noon of the 15th Instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT. Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 3rd December 1863.

FOR SALE.—A FEW BARRELS of Sinclair's Belfast best PORK by EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF COALS per ship *Iduna* are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, failing which the Captain will commence discharging on the 5th instant at the risk and expense of the Concerned.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SON'S, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

December 3rd, 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEYTS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at	6 months' sight at	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.	
,,	4	do.	2s 1½d.	do.
,,	3	do.	2s 1½d.	do.
,,	2	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
,,	1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,,	on demand		2s. 0¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.				
Do.	three	do.	4 do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6 do.	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a female of experience, a situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

(*Just received*)

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi. Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one Rupee. Hindu ditto, two Rupees.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill London.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Judged by the immense demand, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in various British Colonies, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A NATIVE MEDICAL MAN IN BOMBAY.

Agiara-lane, Native Town, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent *Cough Lozenges* do in Pulmonary Diseases. I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effect, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.

I remain Sir, yours respectfully,
COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.

T. KEATING. Esq.

Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee by Treacher & Co., Druggists.

Agents.—D. CAPTNER AND Co., Chemists, Meerut; Messrs. Allen, Barnes and Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer and Simla

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is quite *harmless to Animal Life*, but is unrivalled in destroying Musquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

Sold in Packets, and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Take notice; each genuine packet bears the abovenamed address.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

	Rs.	as.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	2	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Manilla Bay	1	0
Maulmain River	1	0
Zanzibar	2	0
Maulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	0
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	8
Red Sea	2	0
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	8
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Tavoy, Mergui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyoo, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	8
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays near Cape, Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	8
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 4th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
BANKS.			
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India		......	98 dis.
Broker's Banking Co.	25		4 par.
Central Bank	20	12 do.	37 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	250	2½ do.	58/60 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	500	4 do.	[exdiv
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	200	2½ do.	70 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	250	5 do.	157 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	20	......	39 prem.
Madras Bank	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	75	......	5 prem. [ex-div.
	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	800 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 29,000 pm.
[illegible]	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	180,14,?	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittysa Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 102¼
" Loan 1835-36 ...... } 93
" Loan 1842-43 ...... }
" Loan 1854-55 103
New Five per Cent. Loan 103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ...... 109 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...... Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes ...... ,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars ...... ,, 240
Carolus ...... ,, 300
Mexican Dollars ...... ,, 225
German Crowns ...... ,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces ...... ,, 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver ...... ,, 106¼
Gold Leaf ...... ,, 16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool (Cotton) ...... £3 15s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed) ...... £2 15s. 0d.
London (Cotton) ...... £3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed) ...... £ 3 15s. 0d.
To China ......
To Clyde ...... } No offers.
To Hull ......
To Calcutta and back ...... Rs. 17 to 18

PRICES CURRENT (3rd Dec. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.) ...... Rs 595 to 605
New Dhollera, (ready) ...... ,, 605 to 610
New Bhownuggur, (ready) ...... ,, 605 to 610
New Oomrawuttee ...... ,, 575 to 580
New Comptah, (ready.) ...... ,, 590 to 592
New Dharwar Sawginned ...... ,, 680 to 685
New Barsee and Nuggur ...... ,, 565 to 570
New Veeraval ...... ,, 565 to 570
New Khandeish ...... ,, 555 to 560
New Pera chee ...... ,, 570 to 575
New Accola ...... ,, 590 to 595
New Mangalore ...... ,, 570 to 575
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,425
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 7 0 to 7 2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...... ,, 6 8 to 6 9
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ...... ,, 33 to 34
" ...... ,, 37 to 38
Niger ...... ,, 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 1st DEC., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 13th Nov. 1863.	From 14th to 19th Nov. 1863.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
" 1863-64	3,118	143	3,261
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
" 1863-64	1,110	176	1,286

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 24th Nov. 1863	From 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7¼	*26,142¼
" 1862-63	...	...	12	45,455
" 1863-64	1,682	330	...	2,012
AT AHMEDABAD				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
" 1863-64	666½	358	½	1,024½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 24th Nov. 1863.	From 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,021	¼	26,021¼
" 1862-63	43,180½	576	43,756½
" 1863-64	412½	384½	797
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	4,261	4	4,265
" 1863-64	350	52	402

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 121
Do. 1862-63 ...... 1,698½
Do. 1863-64 1,215
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 3
Do. 1862-63 ...... 205½
Do. 1863-64 ...... 622½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 25TH TO 1ST DEC 1863.
Of the Season 1861-62. Chests.
Per Steamer *United Service* ...... ¼
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *United Service* 260
Per Steamer *China* 320
Of the Season 1863-64.
Per Steamer *United Service* 270
Per Steamer *China* 166½
Total... 1,017

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 2nd December 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY:

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 2	Sardinia	Nelson	Hongkong 13 Oct.
	Belgravia	Pentecost	Liverpool 23 July.
	Aristides	Jane	Calcutta 23 Oct.
	Elizabeth Fry	Wemgas	Liverpool 23 July.
3	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat 2 Dec.
	Ararat	Morson	Moulmein 15 Oct.
	Ateet Ramon	Jones	Calcutta 3 Nov.
	Ellen Bates	Walker	Liverpool 9 Aug.
	Minnihaha	Henderson	Moulmein 1 Oct.
	Ravenscraig	Inglis	Mauritius 1 Nov.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Ellen Bates*, from Liverpool.—Lat. 13-37 S., Long. 33-10 E., spoke the *Sir W. F. William*, from Shanghai to London, out 75 days, signalled to ship *Herefordshire*, off the Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 3	Minnihaha	Wilson	Liverpool.
	Helen Scott	Cunningham	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Sardinia*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Nelson; and 9 natives.

Per Steamer *H. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Brooks, Mr. Hughes, and 185 deck.

Per Barque *Ararat*, from Moulmein.—2 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—1 box country oilmanstores, G. D. Souza. 4 cases sundries, G. E. Pilcher.

Gasforth.—1,200 bags rapeseed, 1800 cwt., Cursondass Madewdass.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—405 bales cotton, 1417½ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee & Co.; 80 bales cotton 285 cwt., Sorabjee Jamasjee.

Orissa.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Vussunjee Jewraz; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Goculnath Sevucknath.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 55 bales cotton 192½ cwt., Dhurmsy Veljee; 60½ bales cotton, 211½ cwt., Soonderjee Herachund.

Charger.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., 80 bales wool, 240 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

James Smith.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Muljee Sewjee.

Sir John Mandeville.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Nagurdass Permanund; 51 bales cotton, 178 cwt., Doongesey Gangjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.; 250 bales cotton 875 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Indian Queen.—260 bales cotton, 910 cwt., Esack Dawood; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Narronjee Sewjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dewjee Jeetha; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Manock; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Dewjee Luckumsy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Morar; 25 bales hemp 87½ cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Pera.—76 bales cotton, 266 cwt., Dinshaw Pereshaw and Co.; 215 bales cotton, 752½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.

Flying Venus.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Cursondass Nensy; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Chutoorbhuz Hurry.

Clyde.—45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Bhicoo Babajee and Co.; [illegible] bales cotton, 385 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee. Co.; 11[illegible]—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., B. H. Cama; 110

Annot Lyle.—[illegible] cwt., George S. King and Co. bales cotton, 385 cwt. [illegible] bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Muncherjee

Glassgow.—400 [illegible] cwt., 528½ cwt., Cursondass Luckmidass; 151 bales cotton [illegible] Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., [illegible]; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Tharoomull; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt.; Luckmerow Mullarrow.

Englishman.—1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Merchant Prince.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Ruttonjee Nowrojee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

For Havre.

Naval Brigade.—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Roxana.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Pudumsy Virjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

[illegible] Megjee and Co.; 43½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cusumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

964 Ann Buckle, Lyle.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Sept. 11
510 Caroline Agnes, Groft—W. Nicol & Co.
Charente (s),
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
578 Colonist, Gibson. Sept. 4
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. June 30
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
441 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre. July 22
848 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. Aug. 29
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co. Aug. 14
480 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding. Sept. 26
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 11
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1221 King Arthur, Grigs. Oct. 9
900 Lepanto, Martin. Oct. 9
1036 Marian Moore, Monce.—Lawrence & Co. Aug. 17
701 Monarchy, Day. Oct. 12
731 Percy Douglas, Huxton.
956 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 4
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 24
893 Sebastean Cabot, Morgan. Oct. 24
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
980 Southampton, Linstrong. Aug. 27
722 Sultana, Sharp.—Lyon Bros. & Co. Sept. 11
1744 Tweed, Stuart. Sept. 4
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
505 Yarra, Nairn. Sept. 22

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 5
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169 Enfield, Reid.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1001 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
1 09 Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co. Sept. 29
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Oct. 9
847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1249 Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1350 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. Sept 29
1547 Black Eagle, Basset. Oct. 6
590 Ceylon, Latham—E. Bates & Co. July 20
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1130 Cicero, Alexander. Oct. 1
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross. Oct. 8
760 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1393 Duncarian, Finlay.—Cardwell Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
937 Flower of the Forest, Bensley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. Sept. 11
1346 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. Sept. 20
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co. Sept. 25
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. Aug. 9
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris. Oct. 3
1707 King of Algeria, Curphy. Oct. 6
1665 Lillies, Bell. Sept. 23
428 Malvern, Clarkston. July 17
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1249 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Sept. 29
Montrose—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, Whiting.
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co. July 28
1001 Otago, Masterton. Sept. 25
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1328 Princess Alexandra, White. Sept. 24
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters. Aug. 29
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 20
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 25
1000 Roodee.
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Sept. 28
1101 Shannon. Aug. 13
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott. Sept. 28
284 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker. Aug. 26
1349 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1250 Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.
1011 Vicksbergh, Scott. Oct. 9
837 Vittoria, Martin. Sept. 24
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

949 Algiers, Buchanan. Oct. 1
Baron Macauley, Cunningham. July 3
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. Oct. 1
1598 Clamerden, Gibson.—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1998 Diadem.
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Stuart and Co. Sept. 24
343 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol and Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mellissa. Sept. 29

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890 Prince of Wales, Wincklers.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Hayes.
810 Fort Regent. Oct. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africans, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladstone.
1724 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern.
867 Mogul.—Stoehr Prieger & Co. July 8

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers. & Co.
1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471 Aoa.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1180 Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
813 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.
698 City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co. Sept. 26
893 City of Peking—Finlay Clark & Co.
680 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co. July 15
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 25
Outram (s)—B. C & R. S. N. & Co.

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
990 Montrose, Crossley—Lyon Brothers. & Co. Oct. 5

FROM CHINA.

477 Good Success.

FROM POINT DE GALLE.

1011 Sarah, M., A. Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1094 Africa, Bowie.
467 Asteroid, Gardener.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1402 Clydesdale.
826 Clymene.
1056 Day Dream.
Eliza Beucke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto and Co.
368 Faluca Sadan.
564 Mary Ann.
346 Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co. Aug. 31
905 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co. Oct. 16
1499 Slieve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.

FROM BRISEDORE.

Kildare W. John

FROM BOSTON.

991 Pericles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones.
738 Akbar, Limey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co.
Chimera, Mott. Aug. 1
336 F. Bazil, Laws.
467 Fanny, Chase.
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws.
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
Mudge, Stewart.—Fleming & Co.
672 Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
357 Telegraph, Jones.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

461 Richard Cobden, Randall. Aug. 7

FROM SUNDERLAND.

811 Alipore—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783 Assaye, Andrews.—Fleming & Co. July 15
1254 Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.
864 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 26
899 Indus, McLeod—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 25, announced the arrivals of the *Speedy*, Dibbs, from Singapore 31st October, *Fair Allum*, Weir, from Hong-Kong 9th August; touched at Singapore 30th September and Penang 3rd November, *Lord Brougham*, Rendle, from Liverpool 24th June; and *Dirigo*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 27, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, J. W. Purchase, from Calcutta 23rd November.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, 4th K. O. Regt., on duty, from Kirkee.
Leacock, Lieutenant F. S., 5th Regt. N. L. I., on leave, from Poona.
Manners, Captain R. A., 1st R. Regt., to join, from England.
Hunt, Lieutenant C. S., 108th Regt., to join, from England.
Beddingfield, Lieutenant F. W., 108th Regt., to join, from England.
Gore, Lieutenant W. F., 33rd Regt., to join, from England.
Brown, Ensign H., 95th Regt., to join, from England.
Leech, Ensign J. W., 95th Regt., to join, from England.
Ffolliott, Assistant Surgeon N. M., Staff, to join from England.
Langston, Captain, 4th Rifles, to join, from Mhow.
Castill, Captain, 4th Rifles, to join, from Mhow.
Atkins, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Rifles, to join, from Mhow.
Oliver, Captain, Invalids, Furlough, from England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 3RD 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The undermentioned men of Her Majesty's 4th King's Own Regiment arrived at the Presidency as witnesses on the trial of Private Sullivan of the same Corps are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment :—

John Monkhouse, John Hart, John Mitchell, David Lock, James Roberts, John Connelly, George Moore, and Thomas Lewis.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery, from 7th to 9th December, to proceed to Poona.

The Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment is requested to send an escort of one Corporal and one Private to-morrow at 6 A.M. at the House of Correction, Byculla, to receive charge of Private Thomas Pratt, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment on his release.

Private Pratt is to be attached to the 103rd Regiment until the opportunity offers for sending him to Kurrachee.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Medical Officer arrived per ship *Windsor Castle*, is directed to accompany and afford medical aid to the drafts of the Royal Artillery proceeding to Kirkee by 2-30 P.M. train this day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1863.

No. 584.—General Order No. 572 of 18th instant is cancelled, and the following is substituted :—

In modification of General Order No. 488 of 25th September, the allowance of Servants and Baggage to Medical Officers will be according to their relative rank.

No. 585.—Lieutenant Colonel Compton resumed charge of the Presidency Pay Office on the 13th November, and has leave of absence from the 14th instant to the date of the departure of the Mail of the 29th instant.

No. 586.—Under the provisions of G. G. O., dated the 28th November 1838 (Articles 13 to 15, page 805, of Jameson's Code), the following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval, in succession to Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Lang, of the 1st Gr. Regt. N. I., promoted to the rank of Major General :—

Infantry.

Senior Major Henry Augustus Adams, from the 13th Regt. N. I., to be Lieut. Colonel from the 29th June 1863, in succession to Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Lang, promoted to Major General from the 29th idem.

13th Regiment N. I.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Malcolm Leckie to be Major, and Lieutenant; Sidney Cousens to be Captain, from the 29th June 1863, in succession to Major Adams, promoted.

No. 587.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK.

General List.

Lieutenant Macclesfield Forbes Cossmaker, to rank from 29th June 1863, vice Lieutenant S. Cousens, 13th Regiment N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Lechmere Heathcote (Lieutenant 106th Foot), to rank from 19th July 1863, vice Lieutenant C. D. Macleod, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Stanley Carter, to rank from 27th July 1863, vice Lieutenant C. B. La Touche, 17th Regiment N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Harry Trevor Bulkley, to rank from 27th July 1863, vice Lieutenant L. J. Turnbull, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., promoted.

PROMOTION.

General List.

Ensign John Arthur Rowlandson, to be Lieutenant from 26th August 1863, vice Lieutenant W. R. Alexander (Staff Corps), late 22nd Regt. N. I., promoted.

Ensign Llewelyn Francis Heaton, to be Lieutenant, from 19th September 1863, vice Lieutenant E. O. Jackson, General List, resigned.

Ensign Charles Maxwell Ryves, to be Lieutenant from 4th October 1863, vice Lieutenant H. O. H. Hastings, 109th Foot resigned.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1863.

No. 588.—Captain F. R. Jardine, Treasure Chest Officer at Dapoolee, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, with leave of absence from 1st December 1863 to 15th January 1864, for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

No. 589.—Captain T. H. Turner, of the Royal Artillery, Examiner Ordnance Department, having returned to duty, resumed charge of his office on the 19th instant.

Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1863.

No. 591.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) William Charles Lester to be Capt in the Cadre of the above Regiment from the 7th November 1863, vice Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. W. Harding killed in action on the 6th idem.

GENERAL LIST.

Ensign James Sparrow Mordaunt, (Lieutenant in the 109th Foot) to be Lieutenant from the 7th November 1863, in succession to Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) W. C. Lester, promoted.

No. 592.—The acting appointments in the Commissariat Department made from 14th October last in G. O. No. 583, of 24th November, should have been as follows :

Captain F. P. Mignon to act as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Lucas appointed Acting Deputy Commissary General.

Captain G. S. Mignon, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice F. P. Mignon.

Captain J. Clements to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice G. S. Mignon.

Lieut. A. Phelps to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice Clements.

Captain J. F. Berthon to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Phelps.

Lieut. W. T. Keays to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice Berthon.

No. 593—Mr. Betham will continue to perform the duties of Presidency Paymaster until relieved by Captain Ewan Grant.

No. 594.—The clothing claims will be paid in future by Divisional Paymasters, in supersession of the present practice. The change is to have effect from the 1st December 1863.

Abstracts and Bills should be sent to Divisional Paymasters by whom they will be discharged after being passed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing.

No unaudited claims are to be paid except under special authority from the Military Accountant.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd Dec. 1863.

Under instructions from Government it is intimated that War Office Forms Nos. 327 and 327A have been reprinted with alterations, and as it is of importance that these Forms should be taken into use as soon as possible, Officers Commanding European Regiments and Batteries, of Artillery, will prefer emergent indents on this Department for the necessary supply.

The Officer Commanding 24th Regiment N. I., has permission to detach a Native Officer with the recruiting party detailed in G. O. C. No. 948 of the 16th ultimo.

Major A. Dick, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 26th November 1863.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

103rd Foot.—Lieut. R. Armistead from 9th October to 8th April 1864, to Europe on private affairs.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

72nd Foot.—Lieut. C. M. Stockwell from 20th November to 19th December 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Ordnance Department.—Conductor W. Delaney from 17th November to 31st December 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

TRANSFER OF MEN FROM REGIMENTS ORDERED TO ENGLAND.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 17th November 1863 " No. 695, is republished :—

The following Rules under which soldiers of Brigades and Batteries of the Royal Artillery, and of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry returning to England, will be permitted to transfer their services to Corps serving in India, are to have effect in the three Presidencies in supercession of all previous orders on the subject, which are hereby cancelled :—

2. Men of Brigades or Batteries of the Royal Artillery ordered to return to England will, with their own consent, be transferred to other Brigades and Batteries of the Regiment in India, but will not be allowed any bounty. They will be transferred in the rank they held in their former Brigades or Batteries.

3. On a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry being ordered to return to England, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men in excess of one-half of its established strength will be allowed to volunteer to other Regiments in India of the same arm, which have not more than eight years' foreign service.

4. The volunteering into any one Regiment is to be limited to the number which will increase the strength of such Regiment to 8 per cent. in excess of the prescribed establishment.

5. Non-Commissioned Officers of Cavalry and Infantry cease to hold their rank on the day they are struck off the strength of their Corps and they join their new Regiments as Privates.

6. Unlimited service men above the age of forty, who may be found fit to perform one year's service, will be allowed to volunteer without bounty.

7. No man will be allowed to volunteer who is about forty years of age unless declared by a Medical Board to be physically fit and capable of performing a Soldier's duty in the East Indies.

8. Worn-out men, confirmed drunkards, men suspected of malingering, and men of recorded vicious character, are debarred from volunteering and the Officer superintending the volunteering is to reject all men who, from the Regimental and Company's Defaulter Books, appear to be decidedly bad characters, and who are unlikely to prove themselves good and effective Soldiers.

9. Unlimited service men will be allowed a bounty of thirty (30) Rupees.

10. Men of limited service, who have full six years to serve, will be allowed a bounty of sixty (60) Rupees. Those who have five years to serve a bounty of fifty (50) Rupees.

Those who have four years to serve a bounty of forty (40) Rupees.

Those who have three years to serve a bounty of thirty (30) Rupees.

Those who have two years to serve a bounty of twenty (20) Rupees.

Those who have one year to serve a bounty of ten (10) Rupees.

Men who have less than one year of their term of service unexpired may volunteer, but will not be allowed any bounty.

11. Soldiers who have received a bounty for volunteering will not be allowed their discharge unless, in addition to any purchase money, to be paid by them under the Regulations of the service, they refund the rate of bounty above laid down for each year of service unexpired.

12. Volunteers for Highland Regiments (who must be Natives of North Britain) will be allowed a gratuity of twelve Rupees and eight annas (12-8), in addition to the bounty to cover the cost of their necessary Highland equipments.

This gratuity is not allowed to men who volunteer from one Highland Regiment to another.

13. The bounty money is to be paid to Volunteers on their joining their new Regiments.

14. Men on the Unattached List, borne on the Rolls of Regiments returning to England, who may be desirous of continuing in their Staff situations, must volunteer into other Corps of the same arm remaining in India, but will receive no bounty.

They will retain their rank on the Unattached List, and be borne as Supernumeraries in the Returns of their new Regiments in the rank which they held in their former Corps when transferred to the Unattached List. When remanded to their new Regiments, provided it is not owing to misconduct, they will join them in the rank in which they are borne on the Regimental Returns, and will remain supernumerary of that rank until absorbed.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

ALLOWANCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India is republished for general information :—

" No. 157A. of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to publish the following extracts of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 311, dated 31st August, 1863, regarding the absentee and acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ, the provisions of which are applicable to all the Presidencies :—

'*Para.* 31.—With your Despatch, No. 23, in the Financial Department, you forward a further Report from the Committee of Secretaries regarding the absentee and acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ, with a note thereon by your Financial Secretary.

32.—You concur generally in the recommendations of the Secretaries, with the amendments noted by the Financial Secretary, and propose the adoption of the following principles :—

1st—That every Military Officer in Civil employ when on leave should draw pay under the Military Rules ; and

2nd.—That every Military Officer when acting in any Civil appointment should draw his Civil pay under the Civil Rules.

33.—Upon these two principles you propose the following Rules for the Officer on leave :—

A Military Officer in Civil employ on leave, either in India or in England, shall draw precisely the pay which he would be entitled to draw under the Military Leave Rules, except when on privilege leave as hereafter specially provided.

Such pay shall be provided from the Civil Department excepting only in cases where the allowances so drawn would exceed the entire Civil pay of the appointment, when the excess will be paid by the Military Department. The Staff salary of any Officer shall be held to be the difference between the Indian pay and allowances of his rank and the full salary of his permanent appointment.

34.—For the Acting Officer your Government proposed the following Rules :—

A Military Officer acting for another in Civil employ shall draw deputation allowance under the rule by which the allowance is granted to Covenanted Civil Servants.

If the Officer be in Military Staff employ such deputation allowance will be given in addition to his Military pay and allowances, plus half the Staff pay of his substantive appointment.

If the Officer hold no substantive Staff appointment, Civil or Military, it will be given in addition to his Military pay and allowances.

A Military Officer in Civil employ performing the duties of his substantive appointment, and at the same time officiating in another, is entitled to his substantive salary and in addition to a deputation allowance of 20 and 10 per cent. on the Staff salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, provided the pay of the substantive appointment with the addition of the deputation allowance does not exceed the pay of the higher appointment.

A subordinate acting for his principal or for any other Officer at the same Station is not entitled to deputation allowance for the first month while so acting, unless he is required to act on two occasions within a brief period (say twelve months), in which case he draws deputation allowance for the whole period during which he may have held the appointment in excess of one month as if he had acted continuously.

A Military Officer proceeding from one Civil appointment to another shall be allowed to draw, during the authorized period of transit, out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation. This Rule to be preceded by an Order making the Civil Rules for joining time applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ.

A Military Officer in Civil employ can take three months' cumulative privilege leave (under the Civil Rules only), but he must earn it by thirty-three months' continuous service in the Civil Department alone.

35.—These several Rules are approved of.'

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant Colonel.
Sec. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General."

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1863.

No. 65.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

Lieutenant Brebner, from the *Zenobia*, to the floating Batteries, as Assistant Superintendent, from 1st October 1863, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. W. Leishman, 1st Officer of the *Berenice*, to the temporary charge of that vessel from the 30th October 1863, vice Burnes proceeded to Calcutta.

Mr. Roberts, 3rd Officer of the *Berenice*, to be 2nd Officer of the *Semiramis* from the 19th October 1863.

Lieutenant Carpendale Commanding the *Zenobia*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from 1st to 31st October 1863, there being no competent officer available.

Mr. Lawrence Acting 1st Officer of the *Zenobia*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from 1st November 1863.

First Hospital Assistant De Silva, proceeding to Aden to join the *Victoria*, to be accommodated with a passage to that port by the Mail Steamer leaving this on the 14th November 1863.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 3rd Dec. 1863.

The Pay of the undermentioned Engineer apprentices is increased to the amount, and from the dates specified opposite their names, they having passed the required examination and having been reported on favorably :—

Thomas Elsey, Samuel Vaz, John Webster, Richard Wilks, to Rupees 15 per month from 10th February 1863, John Bromley,—to Rupees 10 per month from 5th March 1863.

The undermentioned Engineer apprentices having completed five years service and having passed the required examination are promoted to journeymen apprentices from the dates stated opposite their names.

Lawrence Kinserly, from 19th October 1863, Peter Rose and Dorabjee Rustomjee, from 29th October 1863.

The undermentioned Marine apprentices, Supernumeraries of the Floating Batteries, are hereby discharged the service at their own request.

William Henry Beagart, and William Henry Stacy.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, December 3.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon R. J. Lord, M.D., entered on the duties of his appointment as Medical Officer in charge of the Ex-Ameers of Sind at Poona on the 4th September last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. White, 1st Assistant Magistrate of Poona, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Daniel Mark Theodore, Head Karkoon in the Coompta Mamlutdar's Office, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Jayapa Lingapa, Sur Desaiee of Nowlgoond, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Dharwar District.

The appointment of Mr. C. Goone as Joint Judge and Session Judge of Konkun on and from the 21st March 1863 has been sanctioned and confirmed by the Government of India.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Ingle, Deputy Collector Kurrachee, is appointed Superintendent of Karwar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council No. 110, dated the 24th October 1863, is published :—

Financial No. 110.

" INDIA OFFICE, *London, 24th October* 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Bombay.

SIR,—Mr. A. Rogers, C. S., has been permitted to return to his duty on your Establishment by the Marseilles Mail of the 5th instant without prejudice to his appointment.

2. Mr. H. B Boswell, C. S., and Mr. T. Garrett, of the Uncovenanted Service, have also been permitted to return to their duty.

3. Mr. A. K. Nairne, C. S. and Mr. C. Forbes, C. S., having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted extensions of leave for the period of six months.

4. Mr. A. R. Grant, C. S., has been granted a special extension of leave for three months, without pay, pending the receipt of a reply to an application which he has made to your Government for an extension of his furlough.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) C. WOOD."

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dossabhoy Pestonjee is permitted to resign his appointment as Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Northern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Serjeant D. Henry of the Sappers and Miners is appointed a Probationary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. B. Curtis, Head Master, Ahmedabad High School, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. D. Swiney, R.E., is confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways from the 23rd September 1863, vice Captain J. M. Greig, R.E., transferred to the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant J. Hills, R.E., is appointed Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, and joined his appointment on the 5th October 1863.

Government Notifications.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified under Section 162 of Imperial Act VI. of 1863, that, on and after the 1st January 1864, the issue of Licences for and the registration of Cargo Boats for the landing and shipping of Merchandize plying within the limits of the Port of Kurrachee, will be subject to the following fees :—

Boats of 4 Tons burthen and under, per annum ...... Rs. 1 8 0
Boats above 4 Tons burthen, per annum ...... ,, 3 0 0

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 30th November 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to abolish, from this date, the Mint Committee at Bombay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 5,300, dated 29th October 1863, is published for information and guidance of Officers in Charge of Civil Treasuries :—

"The Honorable the President in Council concurs in thinking that Grazing Dues, wherever they are controlled and administered by the Forest Department, not by District Officers, should be entered as an item of Forest Revenue."

Bombay, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, 27th November 1863.

The following extract of a letter, No. 5319, dated 2nd November 1863, from the Government of India to the Officiating Auditor General, is published for the information and guidance of Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries, in continuation of this Office Notification, No. 5, of date the 10th August 1863 :

1st. The cost of lands taken for Railways will be charged in the Accounts of the Province in which the lands are situated.

2nd. The cost of Government Supervising Establishments will be charged in the Accounts of the Province which provides the service. No distinction being made though the Line of Railway to be controlled, runs through two or more Provinces or Administrations.

S. D BIRCH,
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.
Bombay, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, 2nd December 1863.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. T. Weeding, of the Civil Service, to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Kaira, vice Mr. Hurdeyram Anoperam transferred to Ahmedabad.

Mr. Theodore Stewart, Acting 3rd Assistant Collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 6th proximo, for the purpose of studying Marathi at the Presidency.

Poona, 24th November 1863.

Major H. Hodgson, Superintendent of Police, Tanna, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. A. R. McDonald, 1st Assistant Magistrate of Tanna, on the 21st November 1863.

W. HART, Police Commissioner S.D.,
Poona, 26th November 1863. In charge N.D.

Sporting.

THE CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN SURAT AND THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Communicated)

The following Cricket match was played on the 23rd Instant between *Surat* and the *B. B. & C. I. Railway*. The game began about 7 A.M. and terminated at 12 A.M. Having won the toss, the *B. B. C. & I. Railway* eleven went in first. But the very effective bowling of Mr. Wodehouse, unerring in the pitch, and deceptive in the twist, soon brought matters to an end, and their first innings terminated with score of 27, most of which were byes, only 10 runs having been got. It was now *Surats'* turn, and 51 runs were scored. Mr. Stewart, who is really the best bat in these parts, showed good play, and made 10 the highest score. In their second innings the *B. B & C. I. Railway* scored 30, leaving *Surat* only 7 to beat, which was done with the loss of one wicket. *Surat* therefore gained the victory with nine wickets to the good. After Cricket was over, there was a match of quoits between two of *Surat* and two of the *B. B. & C. I. Railway*, in which the latter were again worsted. Mr. Wodehouse exhibiting first rate play even in this. *Surat* provided their opponents with breakfast and tiffin on the ground, and did every thing to entertain and amuse them.

The following is the score :—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.

Names	Runs	How out
Mr. Hill	111	Caught & Bowled Wodehouse
,, Skinner	0	bowled ...... do.
,, Rawlinson	11	do. ...... do.
,, Smith	0	do. ...... do.
,, Banks	11111	do. ...... do.
,, Cavalier	0	do. ...... do.
,, Nash	0	Not Out
,, Hayes	0	Run Out
,, Anderson	0	Hit wicket Stewart
,, Gregory	0	Bowled & caught Stewart
,, Johnstone	0	Bowled Stewart & caught Wodehouse
Byes	13	
Wides	4	
Total	27	

2nd Innings.

Names	Runs	How out
Mr. Hill	1	Caught out Bd. Wodehouse
,, Skinner	2	Bd. ...... do.
,, Rawlinson	0	Bd. ...... do.
,, Smith	21	Bd. ...... do.
,, Banks	1	Run out and Bd. Wilkins
,, Cavalier	42	Bd. Wodehouse
,, Nash		Not out
,, Hayes	0	Run out Bd. Wodehouse
,, Anderson	0	Bd. ...... Wilkins
,, Gregory	0	Bd. ...... Wodehouse
,, Johnstone	121	Bd. ...... Wilkins
Byes	5	
Leg byes	6	
Wides	2	
Total	30	

SURAT.

1st Innings.

Names	Runs	How out
Mr. Pinbey	24	Bowled Cavalier
,, Stewart	1441	do. Robinson
,, Knight	11	do. Cavalier
,, Roonan	14113	do. Robinson
,, Wilkins	0	do. do.
,, Wodehouse	23	Bowled Robinson Ct. Skinner.
,, Gordon	0	Run Out
,, Rogers	11111	Not Out
,, Scott	0	Bowled Robinson C. Hayes
,, Forteath	1	do. Robinson
,, Ibrahim	1111	do. Skinner
Byes	4	
Leg byes	4	
Total	51	

2nd Innings.

Names	Runs	How Out
Mr. Stewart	2	Not Out
,, Knight	13	do. do.
,, Rogers	0	Bowled Banks.

—*Surat Friend, Nov.* 29.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Burdwan, on the 21st November, the wife of C. F. Montresor, Esq., of a son.

At Ballygunge, on the 24th November, Mrs. George F. Newburn of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 23rd November, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Williams, 38th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, on the 21st November, Henry F. Bunbury, Lieutenant, Bengal Army, to Miss E. A. Kelsey.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight	*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
" 2 "	1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
" 3 "	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per steamer *Viola*, will be closed on FRIDAY the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian inland postage.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month i. e, from the former station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius ; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR——DECEMBER—1863.

New Moon, Friday ...... 11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ...... 17th 4h. 36 7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday ...... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	4	Mercury set at 5-14	6 20	5 21	4 46	5 18	2nd December. Time—7h. 58m. 57s. 1.
Sat.	5	Venus rises at 2.44.	6 20	5 21	5 5	6 27	
Sun.	6	2nd Sunday after Advent.	6 21	5 21	7 1	7 32	
Mon	7	Venus sets at 2.28	6 21	5 21	8 4	8 35	
Tues	8	Conception of the Virgin Mary.	6 22	5 22	9 3	9 10	
Wed	9	Mercury rises 6h.36m	6 23	5 22	9 30	9 5	
Thur	10	Grouse Shooting ends	6 24	5 22	10 15	10 40	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 4th.—Abolition of Suttee, 1829.—Battle of Odalpore 1848.
Saturday 5th—Mozart died, 1792.
Sunday 6th.—Battle of Bangalore, 1791.—Insurrection in Canada, 1837.
Monday 7th.—Marshal Ney shot, 1815.—Battle of Rangoon, 1824.
Tuesday 8th—Milton born, 1608.—Earthquake at Bombay, 1854.
Wednesday 9th.—Second Battle of Nagpore, 1817.—The ex king of Delhi and family landed prisoners at Rangoon 1858.
Thursday 10th.—Luther burnt, 1520.—Great Commercial panic, 1825.—Capture of Bushire, 1856.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to see Gentlemen at Breakfast at Government House, Parell, every Thursday at 9 o'clock until further notice.

Gentlemen proposing to attend are requested to send their names to the A.D.C. in waiting, Government House, or to the Brigade Major, Brigade Major's Office, Bombay, before 4 *o'clock the previous evening.*

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point,
1st December 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 19	KURRACHEE	Nov. 25
AGRA	Nov. 26	LAHORE	Nov. 21
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 26	LONDON	Nov. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 6	MADRAS	Nov. 28
BANGALORE	Nov. 27	MALTA	Nov. 10
CALCUTTA	Nov. 25	MEERUT	Nov. 26
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Nov. 25
CEYLON	Nov. 18	PUNJAUB	Nov. 21
COCHIN	Nov. 21	PENANG	Nov. 11
DELHI	Nov. 26	RANGOON	Nov. 1
FRANCE	Nov. 8	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Oct. 31	SINGAPORE	Nov. 8

THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863.

REFERRING to the valuable abstracts of the returns from India to the questions issued by the Royal Sanitary Commission to which we called attention in our issue of Tuesday last, Dr. Sutherland remarks that one of the most striking results of the inquiry is " the absence of distinct allegations against the Indian climates as being special causes of disease." The agreement is general, that some seasons are more unhealthy than others, that the most unhealthy seasons are at the beginning and the end of the rains, when heat and moisture combine in producing more rapid decomposition, there are complaints of heat, hot winds, damp, fogs, variability—but the more frequent defects in the climate are those of a merely local nature, connected with unfortunate selection of sites for cantonments, which in almost every case might have been avoided by selecting other sites at no great distance.

Climates at certain stations are reported as more conducive to health than at others ; but so far as medical experience is concerned, there is an absence of general complaint of positive unhealthiness in the climates, apart from malaria and local causes of disease. Meteorological data is in almost every case incomplete, outstations are most imperfectly supplied with means of observation, alike as regards instruments and observers. It is indeed discreditable to the Indian Governments both under the rule of the East India Company and the Crown, that so little has been done for the cause of science with a service in all its branches, of such high character and pretensions. Dr. Sutherland deduces from the reports and returns which passed through his hands, that the great majority of the stations had only thermometers, that the observations were not corrected, and that only vague general conclusions could be deduced from them.

We are glad to know that the present Bombay Government has been the first to give proper attention to this important question in a general way, and in the matter of meteorological observations, much has been done to secure accuracy and to have the observations carefully corrected under competent superintendence. Such observations as have been made, indicate heat, combined with moisture and heavy rain fall, considerable variability and high sun temperature. Some stations have excessively dry climates, and those of the mountain climates approximate closely to those of Southern Europe.

In the less healthy districts, the elements of heat, moisture, and variability predominate. Taking the Bombay Presidency which has the first place in the minds of most of our readers—we begin with Bombay itself, the climate of which is roughly summarised as being more or less moist, in the rainy season particularly so, and very debilitating, except in December, January and February. The mean temperature is highest in April, May and June, ranging from 84° to 85°. The annual rain fall, about 78 inches on 102 rainy days. Evaporation almost equals the average rain fall. From January to June is the most healthy period ; the remainder of the year is returned as unhealthy.

This is certainly rather too strongly put, but on the whole it is no doubt pretty correct. The report from Bombay which was sent to the Commissioners is dated first May 1860, and is signed by Brigadier C. S. Stuart, the then Commandant of the Garrison, Dr. J. J. Hamilton as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at the Presidency, and Captain Southey as Garrison Engineer. On the characteristics of the Bombay climate the report tells us that the winds from the beginning of June to October are from the South-West, and after an interval of close muggy weather, these are succeeded by North-easterly winds, which inconstantly alternate with North-westerly sea breezes through the (so called) cold season, and from the beginning of March towards the monsoon, a period which embraces the hot weather. The North-easterly land winds are the most injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

The Report says Malabar Point might with some expense be made a capital Sanitarium for European troops, capable of accommodating from 250, to 300 men—but water is scarce, and must be supplied from the Vehar Water Works. Dr. Hamilton's opinion on an experience of many stations is, that while the table land is good for healthy men, and the hills for those who are simply debilitated from fever, &c., yet the lower and coast stations are best for children and old residents in India.

The climate of Poona and Kirkee is described as very favorable to health. There is almost a total freedom from fogs, and dampness is only observable during the rains, and in a mild degree. Dust storms are rare, only occurring just previous to the setting in of the rains, and not perceptibly affecting the purity of the atmosphere. The most healthy months at the stations are July, August, September, December January and February, and the most unhealthy October, November, March, April, May and June. During October and November, owing to the cessation of the rainy season, with the elevated temperature, remittent and intermittent fevers, with visceral diseases, prevail ; during the hot months, these and also eruptive fevers and congestive diseases, prevail. The report says there is no district near Poona, the climate of which is more conducive to health.

The climate of Kurrachee is also described as good. The month of November is characterised by dryness, July and August by humidity. December, January and February are cold months, March, April, October and November variable, May and June are hot months, the maximum of heat being from 86° to 94°. Fogs appear during the variable seasons, especially when they touch the extremes of the cold season. The hot season is from May to September when the westerly monsoon winds prevail. Damp it appears does not exist at any time. Planting is little attended to, far less than it ought to be. There is but little irrigation, and what exists has no influence on climate. The place is very often obnoxious to dust. The prevailing diseases are fevers and affections of the bowels. Dr. Grierson who prepared the Kurrachee report says, " I have served at Bombay, Tanna, Poona, Malligaum, Surat, Baroda, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Kurrachee. Of these stations Baroda is the worst ; Tanna, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Bombay are bad ; Poona and Malligaum good ; and Kurrachee the best. This last owes much to improved sanitary arrangements generally and in some of the barracks and hospitals." It must be remembered that this opinion of climates is given very much with reference to the sites and barrack accommodation provided for European troops, and in this view of the matter—considering the Colaba barracks, &c., we need not much wonder at seeing Bombay set down in Dr. Grierson's list as " bad."

The climate of Surat is described as being for nine months of the year decidedly moist, the wind coming from the direction of the sea which is about 10 miles distant. It is never very cold and the temperature as elsewhere rises considerably during the months of April and May. There is little or no fog in camp though it is sometimes observed on the other side of the river, being lower. There are occasional dust storms, but generally the atmosphere is free form dust, as the wind blows from the sea chiefly over cultivated lands. From October to the middle of December is the most unhealthy period of the year, when intermittent fever is the prevailing disease.

The climate of Belgaum is discribed as being generally good, there is no excess in either dryness, moisture, heat, cold, fog, or damp, but it is variable. The trees growing in the station affect the climate beneficially. The irrigation in the neighbourhood is not injurious. Dust storms occur in the hot season, but do not affect the salubrity of the air. The general influence of the climate on health is good. During the cold and rainy seasons warmer clothing is required. The healthy and unhealthy months vary in different years, but the most healthy months for European soldiers were January, February, July, August, September and October. And the most unhealthy March, April, May, June, November and December. During the unhealthy months the prevailing diseases are fever, intermitent principally, but also remittent, affections of the stomach and bowels, and hepatic diseases ; with occasional outbreaks of cholora, small-pox and measles. Belgaum is reckoned one of the most healthy stations in the Bombay Presidency.

NEWS LETTER.

COCHIN, *26th November* 1863.

CAPTAIN OTTAVIANI, of the French barque *Napoleon III.*, has reported to the Master Attendant that he fell in with an abandoned brig in Lat. 7.30 N. Long 81° E. The native brig *Hul Hoosery Ahmid* left Nagore on the 18th October for Colombo, and on the night of the same day she encountered a gale of wind from the N. W., under which she was totally dismasted, and the craft drifted out to sea. The French vessel met her apparently in a distressed condition ; the Captain states that he saw " sundry lights" and heard " twice people crying," when he sent his mate to see " what the matter was." The whole of the crew of this ill-fated craft were brought down to this port by Captain Ottaviani. This matter should be brought to the notice of Government with a view that Captain Ottaviani be thanked for his kind and humane conduct.

The *Queen of the North*, James Tidmarsh, R. N. R. commander, arrived here from Queenstown on the 24th with troops on board for Bombay. Her probable stay at this port would be three days. She touched here for provisions. The annexed list shews the names and number of passengers on board.

List of Passengers on board the Troop ship *Queen of the North*.—Commanding Officer Captain Manners, 1st Royals ; Lieuts. Hunt, 108th Regt. ; Beddingfield and Lady, 108th Regt. ; Gore, 33rd Regt. ; Ensigns Bevan, 95th Regt ; Leach, 95th Regt. ; Staff Assist. Surgeon W. Ffolliott in medical charge ; and 245 adults in good health.

Captain Tidmarsh reports that two births occurred on the passage round to India.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 2nd Dec., 12 A.M.
Steamer *Calcutta* sailed for London.

GALLE, 2nd Dec., 3 P.M.
Steamer *Commorin* anchored from Glasgow.

LOCAL.

MR. GUNPUTRAO BHASKUR, received his sunnud to practise as pleader in the High Court of Judicature on Wednesday last.

A MEETING of the Marathi Dnyanprasarak Society will be held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution at 7½ P.M. this evening the 4th instant, when Mr. Shantaram Narayan will read a paper on the habit of observation.

THE ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 5th of December, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward :—

1. Hill Diarrhœa considered with reference to certain physiological questions.—By Assistant

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Surgeon W. J. Moore, Joudpoor Political Agency.

2. On the semeiotic value of pain in the right side.—By Assistant Surgeon H. Blanc, M.D.

Grant Road Theatre.—The amateurs of the Zoroastian Theatrical Club will appear on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday evening next, under the patronage of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy, when they will perform in Guzeratee, an interesting piece entitled "The Moor Tragedy, or the Ingratitude of a Daughter" to be followed by a local farce on "Early Marriages." In the interval several songs will be sung on the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee, on the death of the late Lord Elgin, on the current Cold Season, on Scarcity, &c. A band will be in attendance. We learn that a large number of seats have been already reserved for the Hon'ble patron and his friends.

The Metropolitan will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday next the 6th inst., in the forenoon, and on Tuesday next 8th inst. will deliver his charge. We understand that Holy Communion will be administered at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the charge be given immediately afterwards.

The Revd. W. K. Fletcher will lecture in the Cathedral this evening at 6 o'clock on the revealed features of the second Advent.

Students Literary and Scientific Society.—The monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution on Monday evening last, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Elections.—Messrs. Atmaram Vinayek, Atmaram Jagonnath Kirtikar, Kero Luxuman Kirtikar, Vinayek Narayen Bhagowt, Wasoodew Beellal, Krisnajee Bhicajee, Mahadajee Visnue Pendhekar, and Burjorjee Pestonjee.

Members proposed.—Mr. Balkrisna Trimbak, proposed by Mr. Bhavani Vishwanath Kanvide, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Shantaram Narayen to read his paper upon "Torts." After some discussion on Torts generally and with special reference to Torts such as occur daily in this part of the country, thanks were voted to the author of the essay, and there being no other business before the Society, the meeting was adjourned to Monday the 7th instant.

Weather report of the Collectorate of Rutnagherry for the fortnight ending 15th Nov. 1863.

No rain during this fortnight. The crops have been reaped in a few places.

Districts generally healthy with the exception of two villages. Reith Jygust and Kusba Dhamunsay in which 20 deaths from Cholera are reported.

Mortuary Report.—The official return for the week ending on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, shows the total number of deaths to be 310, being four less than the total of the preceding week. The mortality from cholera and fever has abated a little. On the whole the public health is in a more satisfactory state.

The casualties are thus classified :—

Europeans :		**Parsees :**	
Cholera	2	Cholera	0
Fevers	2	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	4	Measles	0
Accident	0	Fevers	4
Indo-Europeans :		Other diseases	14
Cholera	0	Accidents	2
Fevers	0	**Jews :**	
Other diseases	0	Cholera	0
Accident	0	Fevers	2
Hindoos :		Other diseases	0
Cholera	18	**Native-Christians :**	
Small-pox	2	Cholera	0
Fevers	119	Small-pox	0
Measles	2	Fevers	8
Other diseases	70	Other diseases	3
Accident & violence	4	**Negro Africans :**	
Mussulmans :		Cholera	1
Cholera	2	Small-pox	0
Small-pox	1	Fevers	1
Measles	0	Other diseases	2
Fevers	38	**Unknown Races :**	
Other diseases	27	Cholera	0
Accident	0	Other diseases	0

Summary of Chief Diseases.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	23	19	Nervous system	14	12
Small-pox	3	2	Respiratory system	16	24
Measles	3	1	Alimentary system	24	34
Fevers	176	137	Cachexy	31	19

RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE LOSS OF THE SHIPS "WINGS OF THE WIND" AND "FUTTEH ROZAC."

Dear Sir,—We beg to hand you herewith list of additional subscriptions received on behalf of sufferers by the loss of the Ships *Wings of the Wind* and *Futteh Rozac* amounting to......Rs. 1,600 which with amount previously advertized.................................. ,, 4,175 makes the sum collected in Bombay...... ,, 5,775

On behalf of the recipients, we beg to tender their thanks to the Bombay community for their prompt reply to the appeal of suffering humanity, and we shall be obliged by your inserting this letter together with the names of the generous donors in your valuable paper.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ALEX. C. BRICE.

Bombay, 2nd December 1863.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged.	Rs. 4,175
Messrs. Best and Grant	350
,, Remington & Co.	200
,, Leckie & Co.	200
J. W. Smith, Joe Brown and W. P. Collins, of Christy's Minstrels	150
Messrs. Grey & Co.	100
,, Leggett & Co.	100
,, Stearns, Hobart & Co.	100
,, Coupland & Co.	100
P. and O. Company	100
Messrs. Macnee & Co.	50
Premchund Roychund, Esq.	50
Bombay Native Insurance Company, Charitable Fund	50
Premabhoy Remchund, Esq.	50
	Rs. 5,775

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Thursday, *December 3rd* 1863.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held at Lall Baugh concerning the death of Kusson Purvo. It appeared from the evidence of deceased's father that the child was playing close to a tank near his dwelling into which deceased fell. The father sent for divers, but before the body was brought up three hours had elapsed, and consequently life was extinct.—*Verdict Accidental death.*

Death from a Fall.—An inquest was held at the Apollo Bunder chowkey to enquire into the death of Viva Gunga. Bhaya Dava said, I am a tindal of the ship *Futtee Shah Allum*, the deceased was my cousin, he was fifteen years old, and was a khalassee on board the vessel of which I am tindal. About 11 o'clock A.M. yesterday he went aloft for the purpose of clearing the mizen top sail yard, from which he fell to the deck; he was insensible when raised up, and continued so until his death. He died an hour after he fell. I account for the accident by a link of a chain upon which deceased was bearing his weight, having broken. I consider the chain a good one. Ram Manda Serang of the ship confirmed what the last witness had stated.—*Verdict accidental death.*

An inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital upon the body of Chrishnee woman, from the evidence of the witnesses it appeared the deceased who had been suffering from fever, was making a great noise in her house and thereby attracted the notice of the neighbours, who, upon entering found her in a state of nudity and not exactly right in her senses, she had marks about the face and body which she said were occasioned by falling, and was crying "I am suffering" but did not state from what cause.

Herbert Giraud, stated that he was one of the Surgeons of the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the 26th ult. the woman was admitted into the Hospital in a state of insensibility, she had several large contusions on various parts of the face, on the inner and outside of the right arm, and on the right hip, she continued in a state of active delirium until yesterday when she died. A *post mortem* examination was made upon her body, and a large clot of blood was found between the brain and the dura water, the veins of the brain were much congested, and there was an unnatural quantity of fluid in the ventricles of the brain, the cause of death was apoplexy, but whether produced by external violence, intoxication or disease was unknown, there was no fracture of the skull, a violent fall might produce a rupture of the vessels of the brain. Such as the *post mortem* appearances indicated, otherwise the organs of the body were healthy.—*Verdict accidental death.*

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*2nd Dec.*

Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.

Allaruckia Moorarjee and Cassum Moosa, the defendants in the Khoja assault and robbery case on the Esplanade which has been pending since August last, were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. Mr. Edgington and two police sepoys were called this day to prove that no disturbance could have taken place at the hour and place stated, without the cognisance of the police.

Thursday, 3rd December 1863.

Embezzling Cargo.—William Gibbons and John Lawson, seamen of the British ship *Gloriana*, were charged with embezzling a quantity of sherry wine, part of the cargo of the said ship, value Rs. 22. *Thomas R. Vaile* said, I am master of the ship *Gloriana* now in Bombay Harbour, the prisoners are articled seamen on board that ship, yesterday afternoon I heard a commotion, in consequence of which I went down the after hatch, and saw Gibbons in the 'tween decks aft, where he had no right to be, and I saw two bottles of sherry in the hands of one of the cuddy servants, Gibbons was in a state of intoxication, two empty sherry bottles were found close to Lawson's berth, and he was intoxicated also.

George Turner stated that he was the Captain's servant on board the *Gloriana*, at 9 o'clock he saw the prisoner Lawson come and look in his (witnesses) berth, then go aft, he heard the sound of the bottles rattling and also the rustle of straw, he went aft and saw Lawson with his hand in a case and handing bottles of sherry to Gibbons, asked them what they were doing, they said "oh nothing," don't say anything for God's sake, go and lie down again, he went on deck and told the officers, ; these bottles of sherry are part of the cargo of the Ship, Gibbons feigned to be drunk, Lawson was not sober, Gibbons in defence had nothing to say, Lawson said he had nothing to do with taking it, but allowed he drank some. They were sentenced to twelve weeks hard labour, and to pay each Rs. 10 from their wages for loss occasioned by their embezzlement.

Wednesday, 2nd December 1863.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Insubordination on Board Ship.—Vincent Gonsalves, seaman of the British ship *Fiery Cross*, was charged with assaulting Fredrick Blenny, master of the said vessel.

Frederick Blenny being sworn said, I am master of the British ship *Fiery Cross*, prisoner is an articled seaman on board. Yesterday at six P. M. the ship had just come in to her moorings, when some of the seacunnies came aft to me and asked leave for two of them to go on shore, I said one could go, upon which the prisoner came up to me and said, don't think because you are captain of the ship you can do with us as you please, we are not children to be played with, upon this I told them if they were not satisfied for one to go on shore for fresh food, none of them should go, and ordered them forward, whilst in the act of going prisoner abused me, I told him to go forward and give no insolence, he said —your eyes come forward and I'll break your—head, he then jumped off the poop, I followed him and told him if he continued using that language I should lay hands upon him, I was close to him, he put himself into a fighting posture, and repeated the language before mentioned, also highly indecent language. I ordered him in irons and brought him on shore this morning, I have entered his offence in the ship's Log which I now produce.

Duncan Blaney apprentice on board the same ship corroborated the Captain's statement. The prisoner denied the charge, and requested his Worship to summon the gunner and three seacunnies belonging to the ship to prove his innocence, the case was therefore remanded until to-morrow for the production of the gunner and seacunnies as witnesses.

Thursday, 3rd December 1863.

Assault on board the "Fiery Cross".—Vincent Gonsalves, who was remanded from yesterday for the attendance of the Gunner and Seacunnies of the ship, was brought up to-day to hear their testimony on his behalf—their evidence went to prove that the prisoner put himself in a boxing attitude and squared at the Captain within sufficient distance to strike him.

The prisoner was sentenced to eight weeks hard labour, in the house of correction.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Anniversary Meeting.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in its library rooms, on Monday the 30th November 1863, present :—

President,
The Hon'ble W. E. Frere *in the Chair,*

Honorary President.
Revd. John Wilson, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.
M. Stovell Esq., M.D.
Colonel W. R. Dickinson.

Members—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart; W. C. Coles, Esq., M.D.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Dunsterville; M. Kane, Esq., M.D.; Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.; Sir A. Grant, Bart.; J. M. Maclean Esq.; George Foggo, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly Esq.; Cursetjee Rustomjee Kama, Esq.; Rao Sahib Visvanath Narayan Mandlik; Venayekrao Jaggoonathjee, Esq.; Kursondass Mahadowdass, Esq.; Professor Candy; Hurichund Sadashiv, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashunkar, Esq.; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; Cowasjee Manackjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.; H. M. Birdwood, Esq., C.S.; R. Haines, Esq., M.B.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary, at the request of the Hon'ble the President, then read the.

Annual Report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1862-63.

Gentlemen,—During the past year 41 resident members and 2 non-resident members have been elected, against 17 elected in 1861 62: 8 have withdrawn from the Society and one died during the year. There are, therefore, 146 members at present on the register, namely—115 resident and 31 non resident. Of the members on the register 25 are absent in Europe or non-paying.

Library.

368 works in 957 volumes, exclusive of periodicals, have been added to the library by purchase, against 147 works in 212 volumes bought the previous year; 83 works in 103 volumes and 26 pamphlets have been presented to the Society; 84 in 231 volumes have been re-bound, and 88 files of newspapers stitch-bound.

Periodicals.

The periodicals taken in by the Society are as follows :—viz. *Literary* 5, *Illustrated* 4, *Scientific* 27, *Reviews* 6, *European Newspapers* 11, *Medical Newspaper* 1, *Register and Army Lists* 6, *French Literary and Scientific Periodicals* 9, *American* 4. *German* 4, *Indian Newspapers* 11, *Indian Journals and Reviews and Almanacs* 15, *Batavian Publications* 3. Total of Scientific and Literary periodicals 83, and Newspapers 23, out of which 27 are presentations from learned societies and institutions in exchange for our Transaction.

Tabular Statement.

The following statement will show the number of works added to the library by purchase exclusive of periodicals in their respective classes :—

Classes.	Subjects.	Works.	Vols.
I	Theology and Ecclesiastical History	36	52
II	Natural Theology, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy	2	2
III	Logic, Rhetoric and Works relating to Education	2	2
IV	Classics, Translations and Works illustrative of the classics	10	98
V	Philology, Literary History and Bibliography	5	6
VI	History, Historical Memoirs, and Chronology	23	46
VII	Politics, Political Economy and Statistics	15	22
VIII	Jurisprudence	37	69
IX	Public Records, Statutes, and Parliamentary Papers	20	22
X	Biography, and Personal Narratives	28	50
XI	Antiquities, Numismatics, Heraldry, and Genealogy	8	11
XII	Voyages, Travels, Geography, and Topography	29	33
XIII	English Poetry, and Dramatic Works	15	54
XIV	Novels, Romances, and Tales	31	198
XV	Miscellaneous and Works on Several Subjects of the same Author	9	34
XVI	Foreign Literature	8	25
XVII	Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy	24	30
XVIII	The Fine Arts and Architecture	7	9
XIX	The Science of War, and Works on Military Subjects	1	4
XX	Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, and Chemistry	19	25
XXI	Botany, Agriculture and Horticulture	8	21
XXII	Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy	4	7
XXIII	Physiology, Dietetics, and Medical Jurisprudence	,,	,,
XXIV	Transactions of Learned Societies, Encyclopædias &c.	12	117
XXV	Dictionaries, Lexicons, Vocabularies, and Grammatical Works	6	9
XXVI	Oriental Literature	9	11
	Total of Works and Volumes	368	957

Catalogue.

The alphabetical catalogue of the library corrected up to 31st December 1862 and the rules have been printed during the past year at an expense of Rs. 2,000 and distributed *gratis* to members. A supplemental catalogue, alphabetical and classified, of the works received during the year is in the press, and proofs of the alphabetical portion are laid before the Meeting.

Museum.

There have been 2 donations to the Museum during the year, one of a large slab of trap rock, bearing Canarese characters, forwarded by Dr. Ross, from North Canara, through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and one of a slab of marble, bearing Hamayaritic Inscriptions from Jebel, presented by Dr. Davidson through Dr. Coles.

Original Communications.

There have been 5 original Communications read before the Society during the year, the MSS. of which are in the custody of the Society. The two communications on the Sah Gupta, and other Ancient Dynasties of Katiawar and Goozerat by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, are most valuable contributions to our Journal.

Transfer of the Society's Book Agency.

Early in the year the Committee transferred the Society's Book Agency from Mr. Mudie to Messrs. Smith Elder and Co., who up to date have performed this duty satisfactorily.

Selection of Books.

Hitherto the selection of new books was left to the discretion of our Agent. The Committee have now undertaken this part of their duty, and the books they have selected during the year are chiefly standard works. Light works were admitted when proposed by any of the Society's Members in the book of *desiderata*.

Completion of several Departments of the Library.

Much has been done in the way of enriching those Departments of the Library which were deficient, particularly the classes of *Classics, Jurisprudence, Natural History and Theology and Ecclesiastical History*, to which numerous standard and costly works have been added.

Suggestions for reducing the Society's Subscription.

The Committee have had under consideration the reduction of the Annual Subscription, and after mature consideration, came to the conclusion, "That if the Society is to be maintained as a Scientific Society the present rate of subscription must be continued."

Application to Government for Assistance.

At the same time the Committee having made enquiries as to the assistance received by the Calcutta Branch Royal Asiatic Society from the State, resolved to apply to Government for a grant of Rupees 300 a month to assist the Society in the promotion of its objects generally, and particularly in the improvement of its Oriental and Scientfic Departments, and the publication of a Bibliotheca of valuable Guzerathi, Marathi, and Sanscrit texts.

Finance.

The Financial Statement of the Society is satisfactory.

The Revd. Dr. Wilson Honorary President, seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., then moved, "That the report now read be adopted, and that the best thanks of the Society be given to the Hon'ble President, the Committee of Management, and the office-bearers of the Society for their services during the past year."—The motion was carried by acclamation.

The *Hon'ble President*, in returning thanks to the Society on behalf of their office-bearers for the year 1862-3, said "that it was his duty to inform the Society how much in his opinion the Society was indebted to their *Secretary* for the satisfactory report that the Committee had been able to submit to the Society. He was happy also to inform the meeting that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir had placed the sum of Rs. 5,000 with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. for the purchase of oriental works for the Society, and that the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett had directed an equal sum to be expended on works on Natural History. These gentlemen had hoped that the collections would have arrived in time to present them to the Society before the anniversary meeting. They had however been disappointed in this, but he was bound to mention their intentions and felt sure that in doing so he was guilty of no breach of confidence. He trusted that their munificent example might be followed by others."

In conformity with the Society's Rules Article X. the Meeting then proceeded to the election of members of the Committee of Management for the year 1863-64, and the following is the list of office-bearers elected for the year 1863-1864: *President*—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere. *Vice-Presidents*—M. Stovell, Esq. M. D.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes; Colonel W. R. Dickinson. *Members of the Committee of Management*—Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Dunsterville; Sir A. Grant, Bart.; George Foggo, Esq.; J. Peet, Esq.; M.D.; Cowasjee Jehanghir Esq.; W. Loudon, Esq.; Brigadier T. Tapp, C.B.; J. P. Hughlings, Esq.; W. C. Coles, Esq M. D. *Auditors*—George Foggo, Esq. and W. Loudon, Esq., George Birdwood, Esq., M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

The *Newspapers* and *Periodicals* proposed to be added or discontinued, were then voted on one by one. *The Bengal Hurkaru, The Economist; The Examiner* and the *Bombay Price Current* were voted to be discontinued from the 1st of January 1864. *The Madras Times, The Times of India*, and *The Bombay Gazette* were voted to be continued. *The Mofussilite, The Poona Observer, Meliora, The Indu Prakash; The Scindian; Chemical News; Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *London, Edinburgh* and *Dublin Philosophical Magazine* were voted to be added to the list of periodicals. *The Fort Saint George Gazette* at present received on payment by the Society, the *Secretary* was directed to apply for gratis. Professor Candy intimated that as the meeting would not vote for the Phonetic News he would himself present it to the Society.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, seconded by Sir Alex. Grant, Bart. proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble the *President*, for conducting the business of the Anniversary Meeting, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday the 10th December next.

PLEA FOR A GOLD CURRENCY.

H. Brooks, Esq.,

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—The present extraordinary state of our Money market and the causes which have led to it seem to me to require the serious attention of the Mercantile community. I have therefore the honor of requesting that you will be so good as submit the following remarks to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and afterwards to the members generally for discussion.

It is well known that for a considerable time past immense quantities of silver have been imported into Bombay. Our receipts from 30th April to 30th April of the last three years have been as follows :—

1860-61	Rs. 38,859,849
1861-62	,, 66,471,563
1862-63	,, 99,592,005
1st May to 15th November...	,, 36,488,216

and the amount received by last mail alone was not far short of a crore of Rupees.

Notwithstanding such large importations the demand for money has so far exceeded production, that serious embarrassment has ensued, and business has almost come to a stand from the scarcity of the circulating medium. As fast as rupees have been coined they have been taken into the interior, and have there speedily disappeared from circulation, either in the Indian substitute for the stocking foot, or in the smelting pot for conversion into bangles. The position of Calcutta and Madras is very little better than our own.

Fortunately the nature of the crisis is generally understood, and although there is a scarcity of coin, there is no lack of confidence, so that probably little beyond general inconvenience need at present be apprehended, but the evil which has led to this pressure is one which threatens us with a periodical relapse. The dearness of money will no doubt in some degree check the despatch of silver to the interior, and perhaps attract a return of some of the hoarded coin already there, but, so long as our only circulating medium is the Rupee, we shall constantly be exposed to the danger and inconvenience of such a crisis as that which has just crippled the trade of Bombay.

The constant drain of silver for the use of India is now beginning to tell upon the resources of Europe, and the time is probably not far distant when the supply of this bullion will be diminished by the exhaustion or reticence of the home markets. Hitherto India has absorbed importations without even a symptom of repletion, and the present scarcity indicates that a very much larger amount may disappear from circulation without satisfying the eager demand. It is quite clear that the existing currency is no longer adequate for the requirements of India, and that the prosperity of the country has outstripped its circulating medium.

In introducing the Bill which professed to reform the currency of India, Mr. Laing admitted that "it did seem to him to be what he could hardly call otherwise than barbarous to introduce a system based on the entire exclusion of that all-pervading metal, whose superior convenience was fast making it the sole or principal medium of all the most civilized nations of the world," and he expressed his opinion that gold would be a universal medium of exchange from one end of India to the other in preference to currency notes. The Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill, of which His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere was a member, expressed similar views.

The difficulty attending the question of a double standard of gold and silver, as well as the fear of delaying the really valuable currency Bill by entering upon its discussion, prevented Mr. Laing at that time from proposing any positive measure for making gold a legal tender in India, but the committee declared that it would be "a considerable advantage to provide for the possible application in India of the same principle as regards gold as is applied in England in regard to silver," and it was therefore enacted that notes to the extent of one-fourth of the circulation of India might be issued against gold coin or gold bullion, at a rate to be fixed by Government from time to time, and which may not be altered without six months notice. It is difficult to discover why this clause has so long been allowed to remain a dead letter, but that India is well prepared to avail itself of any such facility is evident from the importation of gold during the last few years, although it is not a legal tender. Our receipts have been as follows :—

1860-1	Rs. 25,032,294
1861-2	,, 28,539,425
1862-3	,, 40,225,794
1st May to 15th Nov....	,, 24,517,280

It was hoped by the committee that, by thus fixing a *minimum* value for gold, and receiving it at such a rate at all Government Treasuries, its "superior convenience" and "adaptation to native wants" might in course of time lead to the introduction of a considerable auxiliary gold currency; and, at any rate, it was believed that it would be a great advantage to commerce to know that gold could be made available as money at a certain fixed rate.

A moment's consideration of Mr. Laing's speech when introducing the currency Bill, and of the committee's report upon it, suffices to show that the desirability of a gold currency for India was generally admitted, although official expediency prevented any practical action in connection with that Bill, beyond the timid experiment provided for in clause IX.

No reason now exists, however, for postponing the consideration of this important subject, or for adhering to a "barbarous" system which excludes gold from the financial operations of an empire; and if the question of a double standard of gold and silver be complicated in some respects, it is quite susceptible of solution.

The late Mr. Wilson, absorbed in his favourite scheme of a paper currency, was averse to couple with it any project of a gold coinage for India. He freely admitted, however, the superior advantages of that medium, and avowed that had we to recommence *de novo* in this country, "convenience would point to a gold standard with silver token coins as the best." The great objection which he advanced, however, was, that large public liabilities had been incurred by the country to be paid in silver, which could not, without breach of faith, be paid in any other relatively cheaper metal. He therefore preferred to such a proceeding the plan of a double standard of silver and gold, although he recognised the inconsistency and inconvenience of that system. In a mercantile point of view the cheaper metal would displace the dearer, but in the hands of the public they would be of the same nominal value.

Mr. Wilson's opinion upon such matter is certainly one of the greatest weight, but when closely scrutinised is there any thing in it really antagonistic to the present introduction of a gold currency and of a gold standard into India? I submit that there is not. He commences by admitting that, had we to begin *de novo*, a gold standard similar to that of England would be the right system to adopt, but because an erroneous and, according to Mr. Laing a "barbarous" system has unfortunately been introduced, is it to be perpetuated and enforced by more enlightened financiers? Are we not yet in the infancy of Indian prosperity, with the resources and capabilities of the Empire still in their first stage of development, and probably with the sum of a judicious and healthy public debt, incurred for the public benefit, yet in its very germ. The time will come, it appears to me, when those who look back on the present period of our history will laugh at our persistance in a pernicious or mistaken course of action, simply because it has endured this short span of Indian progress. No time could be more suitable than the present for inaugurating a better system, and at once reforming a defective currency, and relieving commerce from serious embarrassment.

I submit, however, that the danger to funded interests in adopting at once a gold standard, is not great. It is true that the immense discoveries of gold in California and Australia depressed to some extent the value of that metal, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that it has now found its level, and certainly the adoption of a gold currency in India would tend to steady it, and prevent any material fluctuation. That injury would be entailed upon the holders of Government paper in consequence of liability to be paid off in gold instead of in silver, is, therefore, by no means very certain or even probable, and whilst in no case is it likely that the loss would be considerable it would more probably be altogether inappreciable. It is questionable how far, in the vague fear of a possible depreciation of the circulating medium to a small extent, Government are right in adhering to an antiquated system, and in refusing to adopt measures which assuredly would be more advantageous to the mass of the people.

There are, however, two remedies for the evil pointed out by Mr. Wilson, which may be stated. Government might either engage, on paying off the existing liabilities in gold, to compensate for any loss which may be incurred by its relative depreciation at the time—and this would not be assuming any new obligation—or the double standard might be admitted for the present, all new liabilities being contracted in gold, until the funded debt now existing should either be transferred from a silver to a gold standard, or be paid off by new loans. Few will doubt, I believe, that Government could at once obtain money sufficient on the same or more advantageous terms to pay off all engagements which have been contracted to be repaid in silver.

In adopting the gold standard we should at once make a vast stride toward assimulating the Indian currency to that of England, the direct and collateral advantages of which would be great, and a gold coinage which carries with it, more than any other, its own intrinsic value could not fail to be favourably received by the natives of this country. All the operations of commerce would be simplified and facilitated, and as Mr. Laing pointed out, our neighbouring colonies enabled to deal with us direct, without requiring first to send their gold to London, and thence to France or Germany in order to buy silver to despatch overland to India with which to pay for our products.

I propose, therefore, that the Chamber of Commerce should petition Government to take into immediate consideration the desirability of adopting a gold currency upon a gold standard for this country, and meanwhile to act upon the provisions of clause IX of Act XIX of 1861, and issue notes to the extent of one-fourth of the amount of their whole circulation against gold coin or gold bullion.— I have the honour of being, Sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER R. CASSELS.

Bombay, 1st December 1863.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

429 Manick Moraba *vs.* Ragoba Janajee.
502 J. Smith and others *vs.* Wittuldass Manguldass.
530 Godavareebae *vs.* Nana Kesson and another.
534 Ardaseer Byramjee *vs.* Jamsetjee Aderjee.
547 Hajee Mahomed Seeduck *vs.* Abjhud Dowlut bin Nasur Dowlut.
549 E. Stoche and others *vs.* H. G. Briggs.
582 A Motteechund Walljee *vs.* Henry Gamble.
583 Hurrichund Mahadew *vs.* Panchoobhoy Tejseydass.
584 Manockjee Merwanjee *vs.* Kerbadjee Hormusjee.
585 Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee.
587 Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others *vs.* Manackjee Shapoorjee.
590 G. O'Brien Carew *vs.* Hajee Dynal Abadin.
591 Jugga Dulla *vs.* C. Forjett.
592 Moolvee Meer Abdool Aziz *vs.* Shaik Hessawoodeen Shaik Jamaloodeen.
593 Huckma Chutra *vs.* Narrayan Crustna Land.
594 F. Robbins *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway.
596 Khoja Hussain Balloo *vs.* Khoja Meerally Soomar.
597 Ardaseer Hormusjee *vs.* Purshotum Candass.
599 Hajee Mahomed Hussain Nemajee *vs.* R. Partridge.

Prothonotary's Office, 3rd December 1863.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1863.

First Day, Thursday, 3rd December.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench precisely at eleven A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

GRAND JURY.

George Foggo, Esq.,—*Foreman.*

W. Maidment; W. L. Hudson; F. Chambers; W. Nixon; J. Burgess; J. H. Crawford; L. S. Thomas; J. Bevis; E. P. Repton; A. F. Wallace; C. F. Heycock; P. Ryan; R. McNeil; Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; Hormusjee Jehanghir Sett; Byramjee Nanabhoy; Limjee Maneckjee; Janardun; Pandurang; Hurrichund Sadasivjee; Bhasker Soonderjee; and Mirza Ali Jan, Esqs.

The Grand Jury having elected their foreman, and the usual oaths having been administered to them, His Lordship proceeded to deliver the charge.

His Lordship said he was glad to remark that the calendar of prisoners was comparatively a light one,—light in point of number, there being only twenty-six cases comprised in it, and light also as regards the character of the offences. There were one or two serious cases in which His Lordship had to make observations to the Grand Jury. There were no observations to be offered on the first and second cases in the calendar, which had been traversed from the last sessions and wherein indictments had been found against the respective prisoners. Out of the remaining cases, few called for comment, and His Lordship first drew the attention of the Grand Jury to case No. 12, in which Michael Sullivan, a private of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Regiment was charged with an attempt to commit wilful murder at Poona. There appeared to be a certain quarrel between prisoner and prosecutor and they adjourned to fight it out, and in the course of the fight, prisoner being a stronger man, got prosecutor down; while prosecutor was down and quite helpless and begging for mercy, prisoner took up a stone and inflicted several severe wounds on the head of the prosecutor; the injuries, however, did not lead to serious results, but the evidence as regards that point was not complete. His Lordship said that in such cases, the test was simple. Suppose death had ensued, what would be the quality of the offence? If murder, then the offence in question would be attempt to murder. His Lordship called the Jury's attention to the present state of the law as laid down in the Penal Code, and read the 4th Exception in Section 300, which states, "Culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed without premiditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel, and without the offender having taken undue advantage or acted in a cruel or unusual manner." Now, the fight having taken place, and one of the combatants being on the ground helpless and begging for mercy, and the other takes up a stone and wounds him, it appeared to His Lordship that that would come under the provisions of the Code, the party having taken an undue advantage. If the Jury were satisfied with the evidence, it was their duty to find a true bill for attempt to commit murder, as also for attempt to commit culpable homicide. There were several cases of forgery the investigation of which was important to the mercantile community, and the only observation His Lordship had to make was that in such cases, the usual presumption of law was the reverse of the party being supposed innocent, and it lay upon the party having possession of the implements to shew that he did not intend to use them for fraudulent purposes. Alluding to case No. 26 in which two Khojas, Allaruckia Moorarjee and Cassum Moosa, were charged with using criminal force towards one Peerbhoy Kemjee, and which was alleged to have arisen from Khoja disputes, His Lordship said that if the evidence of the policemen who were examined for the defence were to be believed, then it might appear impossible that the assault could have taken place. His Lordship then in concluding the charge had one observation to make for the information of the gentlemen who had not before been on the Grand Jury, that it was not their province to try out any case, which function belonged to the Petit jury, but it was for them (Grand Jury) to find whether there was a sufficient *prima facie* case made out for further and final enquiry. His Lordship then asked the grand Jury to retire into their room, and return a few bills in the course of the day, to enable the Court to proceed with the business on (Friday) morning.

In the course of the day, the grand jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS

For Trial at the Fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty Sessions for the Year 1863, before the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, Puisne Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

1. Abdool Raymon, Dajee Sonejee, Bhickajee Ramjee, and Avon, Chinaman.—Held to bail by *order* of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 5th day of October 1863, upon several indictments found against them for maliciously instituting a criminal prosecution and for Perjury.

2. Babajee Narrayen.—Held to bail by order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 6th day of October 1863, upon an indictment found against him, for levying distress for the rent of a piece of ground.

3. Shaik Dawood Shaik Mahomed.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 5th day of October 1863, for theft.

4. Hurree Wittoo.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 13th day of October 1863, for theft in a building used as a human dewelling.

5. Moideen Imaum and Peeroo Wullee.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 20th day of October 1863, for theft.

6. Govind Jogee and Moorar Lalla.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 27th day of October 1863, for dishonest misappropriation.

7. Shama Pandoo.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 19th day of October 1863, for house-breaking by night.

8. Abdool Rahimon Oosman.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 3rd day of November 1863, for forgery.

9. Ameer Meppa.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 3rd day of November 1863, for forgery.

10. Charles Williams.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 14th day of November 1863, for escaping from the lawful custody of the Marshall of the House of Correction.

11. Bhana Hurree.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 6th day of November 1863, for causing grievous hurt to one Rutton, woman.

12. Michael Sullivan.—Committed by G. C. Evezard, Esq., on the 19th day of November 1863, for an attempt to commit wilful murder.

13. Jaffer Yusoof.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 18th day of November 1863, for theft.

14. Anundia Dhondoo.—Committed by F. L. Brown Esq., on the 18th day of November 1863, for house breaking and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

15. Ooma Wassundaree.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 18th day of November 1863, for criminal breach of trust

16. Sutwa Ellapa.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 14th day November 1863, for theft.

17. Khundoo Essoo.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 13th day of November 1863, for theft.

18. Lawrence de Souza.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 20th day of November 1863, for house-breaking by night and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

19. Mahomed Shaik Lall.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 20th day of November 1863, for theft.

20. Rama Pandoo.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 24th day of November 1863, for having in his possession a document, knowing the same to be forged, and intending that the same should dishonestly be used as genuine.

21. Jairam Bheeka and Hurgovund Premchund.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 27th day of November 1863, for fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a document (a Government Currency Note) which they knew or had reason to believe to be a forged document.

22. Rama Jeewon, Runsord Purshotum, and Kunkoo, woman.—The said Rama Jeewon committed, and the said Runsord Purshotum, and Kunkoo, woman, held to bail by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 28th day of November 1863, for having in their possessions documents, to wit Government Currency Notes, knowing the same to be forged, and intending that they should fraudulently and dishonestly be used as genuine.

23. Khairaz Pursotum.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 27th day of November 1863, for using as genuine a forged document, purporting to be a Government Currency Note.

24. Nizam Jumall and Ismail Mahomed.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 25th day of November 1863, for theft.

25. Mahdoo Essoo and Mahrootee Boojaba.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 1st day of December 1863, for robbery.

26. Allaruckia Moorarjee and Cassum Moossa.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 2nd day of December 1863, for using criminal force towards one Peerbhoy Kemjee.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—3rd December.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

Aspale Mooljee vis *Dhalla Esmall* and *Cassoo Esmall,*

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 62, being the hire of certain boats supplied by him to the defendants.

Mr. Hormusjee, appeard for the first defendant.

The second defendant pleaded that a bill for Rs. 85 had been sent to him by plaintiff, but on his disputing plaintiff's right to charge him that amount, it was agreed that Rs. 50 should be paid in full satisfaction of the debt.

His Honor asked the defendant whether had he any means of proving that Rs. 50 were received by plaintiff in full of demands.

The first defendant denied having had any such transactions with plaintiff as alleged by plaintiff.

Dhalla Esmall sworn.—He did not hire their boats from plaintiff. Did not trade in partnership with his brother.

Plaintiff affirmed.—Dhalla ordered the boats. One Jeyram was called in support of plaintiff's case.

His Honor in delivering Judgment said, that plaintiff had not shown that first defendant contracted to pay for the hire of the boats. Verdict for the first defendant, and against the second defendant for Rs. 64.

BENGAL.

Theodore Dickens, Esq., a name not unknown to the Calcutta community, was yesterday admitted as an Advocate of the High Court at Fort William. Mr. Dickens will, no doubt, be welcomed for his father's sake—*insigne mæstis præsidiun reis*—until such time as he shall have succeeded in making a reputation for himself.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 25.

Colonel Durand, c.b., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and now with the camp of the late Viceroy, comes down at once to the Presidency to meet Sir W. Denison, as the *ad interim* Governor General is desirous of being thoroughly informed regarding the past and present of affairs on the frontier, the origin and growth of the "situation," and our relations in those regions. This move of Colonel Durand's would seem to indicate pretty clearly that Sir William Denison has at present no intention of proceeding to the North-west, but will remain and exercise his government in Calcutta until the arrival of Lord Elgin's successor, which, in all probability, will not take place till the commencement of the hot season.

Besides the universal and disinterested regret for the death of Lord Elgin, that sad event will be the cause of much personal loss and inconvenience to many. All his Lordship's personal staff are, from the moment of his demise, regimental officers, dependent upon the chance of being re-employed by his successor, which is, we should think, in most cases rather a remote one. Should Sir William Denison, as appears probable, remain at the Presidency, the functions and office of the President in Council terminate; and his personal staff also revert to their regimental or other positions, with a very remote chance indeed of soon resuming their lost appointments.—*Englishman, Nov.* 25.

It is with pleasure that we record another good reception of Indian teas in the London market. The Dehra Dhoon Company's first shipment has, we learn, proved how completely and admirably adapted their land is for the production of high class teas. The account-sales just sent out, to which our attention has been called, are certainly most satisfactory; but is also clear that if Indian teas are to maintain the high reputation already accorded to them, it must be by such care as has evidently been bestowed upon the parcels included in the account-sales to which we refer. High prices will stimulate a large production of tea as well as any other article, and it rests with the planters to maintain a high standard for their produce if they wish to gain a permanent rather than a momentary reputation. The flattering account-sales which have steadily reached India for a long time past have, we fear, had a pernicious effect in stimulating a large production rather than the production of teas of a high quality. Now, there is probably no article (except opium) grown on Indian soil which will suffer more should a complaint of increasingly bad manufacture be raised against it. A man may send home inferior indigo or badly-coloured sugars, but the reputation of those articles will not suffer in any proportion to that of tea if it be once found that an over-reaching policy has induced carelessness in preparation. At present Indian tea-plantations are at home the order of the day and offer a tempting bait to both the stray capitalist and the eager speculator; but this position has been attained only by the gradual improvement in the preparation of the article, and may be rather looked upon as the result of high expectations of what Indian tea will hereafter be, than what it has yet been. It is with this view that we call attention to the result which follows from a carefully selected parcel of teas being offered to public competition. Here we see parcels of green teas bearing brokers' characters only half a degree lower than those employed for the finest descriptions, and which are almost exclusively consumed by the London club-houses or by the higher classes of Portuguese or Brazilians. The few black teas offered were marked highly, and that those marks had been justly placed is proved by the splendid prices realised. Indian teas are, and will be for many a day to come, a subject for the attention of the Bengal journalist, and will hereafter be one of the very greatest importance in our export lists, provided that improvement in quality and manufacture always take precedence of quantity.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Two companies of Rifle Brigade arrived at Meerut on the evening of 25th instant, and are encamped on the Maidan until quarters can be procured for them.

The 90th Foot leave us on Monday morning. Under orders from General Wheeler, the 19th Hussars are to come to Meerut by double marches, and may be expected here to-morrow, Saturday the 28th.—*Mofussilite, Nov.* 27.

We do not particularly admire the article in the *Lahore Chronicle* which notices the death of the late Lord Elgin. It is in very bad taste, especially under the circumstances, and the writer of the article, whatever may the cause of his dislike to the deceased nobleman, ought to be ashamed of himself. However, it does not much signify :

> Duncan is in his grave ;
> After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well ;
> Malice, domestic, foreign, levy, nothing,
> Can touch *him* further !

Our sympathies are now only with the widow and the orphans. The widow has lost a good and affectionate husband, and the orphans a kind and generous father. With one or two exceptions, Lord Elgin was the only Governor-General for many years past, who led a happy domestic life. It would be invidious upon our part to descend to particulars regarding other Governors-General.—*Id.*

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT NEW YORK.

(*La France*—Paris : Imperialist, Oct. 13)

Condemned by public opinion in Europe, Russian policy has gone to New York to receive the applause and congratulations which its attitude in American affairs merited.

We do not wish to make the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Washington responsible for all the speeches which may have been exchanged at the various dinners by the authorities of New York and the Russian admiral, nor to exaggerate the import of the manifestations to which the presence of the latter has given rise. We know what allowance is to be made for the enthusiastic and somewhat boasting turn of the American mind. But, after all this, it is still true that the sympathy lavished on the Russians by the inhabitants of New York is consistent with the relations between the Cabinets of the two countries.

The Government of Washington encourages Russia in her resistance to the wise counsels of Europe; the Government of St. Petersburg approves of the work of extermination carried on by the North against the South. . . .

Russia and the Federal Government have come to that point that they have the opinion of the whole world against them. Their respective isolation has united them. Both being engaged in a struggle in which right and humanity are set at naught, the want of finding an ally obliges the Federal Government to shut its eyes at the excesses committed in Poland, and Russia to witness unmoved the bloody scenes in America. . . .

To draw attention to an understanding of this nature, and the motives which led to it, is to condemn it. As for the practical results which it may have, we are of opinion that it would be wrong to concern ourselves greatly about them. Spite of the reciprocal offers of help which Russian absolutism and American liberalism have just been making to each other in New York, what support could the Federal Government, absorbed in its struggle with the South, be to Russia, and what can the Federal Government hope from Russia, whose action is already paralyzed by Poland?

RUSSIA AND THE TREATIES OF 1815.

(*La France*—Paris : Imperialist, Oct. 13.)

It is known now that England, in accordance with the words spoken by the head of the Foreign Office at Blairgowrie, has proposed to Austria and France to join with her in declaring that Russia has forfeited the rights the treaties of 1815 confer on her with respect to Poland.

The adhesion of France is not doubted by any one. Every breach made in the work of the Congress of Vienna is a victory for the policy and legitimate influence of the Government of the Emperor in Europe.

But several paper express the opinion that Austria cannot accept this proposal, for the double motive that it would thereby weaken her title to possession in Gallicia, and expose herself more directly perhaps to an aggression on the part of Russia.

Of these two motives, the latter only is of any value. The guarantees which the Court of Vienna appears to have asked, connect themselves evidently with the hypothesis of hostilities directed against her by Russia. If it be thus, it is little probable that England and France have anticipated this eventuality, and sought to give Austria legitimate satisfaction.

As for the motive based on the situation of Austria in her relation to Poland, it does not appear to us *bona fide*. The treaties of 1815 would only be declared null and void in the case of Russia, and on account of her having violated its conditions. Austria, who executes faithfully and liberally the obligations she incurred by those treaties, cannot run any risk; she has no reason to fear that the bond of the acts of the Congress of Vienna will be slackened in what concerns her.

Thus nothing authorizes us in supposing that Austria has a private interest in rejecting the proposals of England.

And to assert, as certain papers do, that the latter power only made these proposals because she was certain Austria would reject them, is giving a strange idea of the fidelity of the British Government.

When a statesman like Lord Russell goes so far as to make declarations as explicit as those at the banquet of Blairgowrie; when he exposes the Cabinet of which he forms a part to the debate which his speech will inevitably give rise to in Parliament; when, lastly, passing from words to acts, he proposes to two countries like England and France to unite in such a serious manifestation as that which would result in tearing Poland from the legal sovereignty of Russia, it is impossible not to give these facts the character of a serious resolution, studied both as to its object and its consequences.

THE PART OF ITALY IN A EUROPEAN WAR.

(*La Monarchia Nazionale*—Turin, Oct. 11.)

Decidedly war is the order of the day in Europe.

One would say that this old edifice needs a powerful shock to transform it in accordance with the times.

Yesterday Poland looked as if it would be the principal cause of war—the sacred principle of nationality.

Now it is the right of possession and family alliance.

While the danger—almost imminent—of a war seems to have departed from Poland, everything leads us to think that it is not by any means removed from Germany.

The Federal execution in Holstein, decreed by the Diet of Frankfort, appears destined to be the firebrand which is to set Europe on fire.

Denmark is resolved to try the fate of arms rather than to submit to the hard law which German sentimentalism wishes to impose on her.

Switzerland has already declared herself ready to share the dangers and the fortunes of her ally.

France, also, has openly given it to be understood that she could by no means remain an unmoved spectator of this struggle.

England has already sent to the Diet a note, in which she insists on its suspending the execution and accepting her mediation.

And this is not all even. The *Times*, the organ of the City and of the material interests of Great Britain, asserts, with a frankness worthy of notice, that if the English Government, disregarding the ties of relationship existing between the Courts of Windsor and Copenhagen by the recent marriage of the heir presumptive of the English throne with a Danish Princess, remained passive witnesses, the English people would not allow it.

As, then, after the arrival at Frankfort of the last English note, the Diet has not only as yet not replied to the Foreign Office, but also not suspended the measure taken for the speedy Federal execution, it is not rash to believe that we are on the eve of a war, and of a European war.

Supposing war to break out therefore, if France, as everything would lead us to suppose, intervened, and if England, with Switzerland, took the part of Denmark against Germany, we should see Denmark, France, Switzerland, and England against Germany.

But Germany is Austria.*

And Austria is our most bitter enemy; and the servitude of Venice is a permanent menace to our territory, the principle obstacle to the completion of our destinies, and the cancer which eats into our finances!

Has our Government thought of this eventuality?

Have they thought of the fact that Denmark might perhaps be the key of the Quadrailateral? . . . .

War is more than probable—imminent—if the Federal execution takes place.

This being so, we ask—Has our Government thought of the advantages which might arise therefrom for Italy, if she knew how to take advantage of them?

* We keep to the short paragraphs of the Italian original Ed.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

(*Times, Nov.* 2.)

Paris, Saturday, Oct. 31, 6 p. m.

Some of the papers have lately spoken of a Spanish Prince for the throne of Mexico, as the Emperor, vexed at the attitude of Austria on the Polish question, has changed his mind with reference to the Archduke Maximilian. On the same authority one of the objects of the Empress's visit to Madrid was to propose that arrangement to Queen Isabella. The Mexican deputation, who have offered the crown to the Archduke, and who are still in communication with him, positively deny that there is any truth whatever in these statements. No doubt the "Notables" of Mexico left it to the Emperor of the French to choose another Prince for them in case the Archduke refused; but the deputation, who continue to be the representatives of the Mexican Assembly, affirm that the Archduke will start for Mexico the moment the result (which is not doubtful) of the election is known. The Spanish Princes are Don Francisco de Paulo, the uncle of the Queen, who is about 75 years old; Don Henrique, his son, who 16 or 17 years ago married a lady in a private station; Don Sebastian, his cousin, who is 53 years old and has no issue; and Don Juan. There remains the Duchess of Montpensier, sister of the Queen, but who would hardly be proposed by the Emperor. If the Convention of London be still considered in force, Spain, England, and France bound themselves by it to seek for no territorial acquisition and no particular advantage from the expedition to Mexico.

The Empress, who arrived at Toulon on Thursday morning, was waited on shortly after by Vice-Admiral Count Bouet Willaumez, the Maritime Prefect, to take Her Majesty's orders for the day. Afrer breakfast the Empress visited the vessels of war at anchor in the roadstead, commencing by the steam liner Ville de Paris, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Rigault de Genouilly. At half past 1 she went to the building yard of Moorillon, where a gallery had been erected for her to witness the launch of the iron-clad frigate Provence, which took place with perfect success. The Empress appeared much gratified at the sight and congratulated the naval engineers on the result. The Provence is a fine vessel and will carry 38 guns, with an engine of 1,000 horse power. Her Majesty afterwards visited the Arsenal and the different naval establishments. At 6 o'clock she gave a dinner on board the Aigle to all the high civil and naval authorities. After dinner the experimental squadron went through the evolutions of a combat by night which produced a striking effect. At 9 o'clock she proceeded, amid the acclamations of the crowd, to the railway station and started for Paris, arriving at St. Cloud at 4 yesterday afternoon.

In a day or two the Emperor Napoleon will disappear from the eminence on which he has long stood with a firm footing which nothing has till now disturbed. I allude to no living potentate, but to the statue of Napoleon I., which is about to come down from the pillar on the Place Vendome. The scaffolding, which is now completed, rests on the gallery on which visitors stand who wish to have a view of Paris and its environs. The total elevation of the pillar is 135ft. The statue itself, which is 11ft. or 12ft. high, is now almost entirely concealed from view by the hoarding which surrounds it. For some days all that one could catch a glimpse of was the face and cocked hat. Persons passing the Rue de la Paix or the Rue Castiglione, attracted by the operations, stand and look on, apparently amazed at the unceremonious manner of the workmen, either astride on the shoulders or fastening ropes round the legs of the statue, while every precaution is taken against the Emperor falling suddenly from his pedestal to the ground.

As I have already mentioned, the idea of removing the statue which represents Napoleon in his military costume, and in its place putting one which would recall, not the great captain, but the founder of a dynasty, is not a new one. It occurred to the present sovereign immediately after the *coup d'etat*. The column of the Place Vendome was, as everybody knows, made of the Russian and Austrian cannon taken at the battle of Austerlitz, and the bas reliefs of the shaft, spirally ascending to the capital, display in chronological order the principal actions of the army from its departure from Boulogne to that battle. The costume which the commander wore on those occasions was, one would suppose, most appropriate for a monument which, unlike those of the triumphal arch at the top of the Champs Elysees, displays no allegorical figures; and both the taste and the policy of substituting a Roman Emperor may be doubted. The mass of the French people have ever associated him with the little cocked hat and the gray *redingote*. It is this costume by which he is known to them. For one print or statuette you see of Napoleon in his robes, with the sceptre in one hand and the globe in the other, you see a thousand in the simple military dress. On foot or on horseback, in bronze or in marble, or in humble plaster,—wherever he is represented, in the salon, in the wineshop, or in the *chaumiere*, it is the same. I doubt whether the French peasantry or the French trooper would recognize him in any other form. They know him and remember him more by his military deeds than by anything else. They are more familiar with the great soldier who won Lodi, Arcola, Marengo, Austerlitz, and Ulm than with the new founder of a dynasty.

The *Moniteur* had a long note the other day on the subject, purporting to demonstrate that the Roman costume is more appropriate, as it is "the costume of apotheosis." The term "apotheosis" is not very happy, for the custom of raising Emperors to the rank of gods is long since past. Degenerate Rome did certainly confer such honours on its Cæsars, whether the said Cæsars were the best or the worst of mankind, and the slavish Senate voted statues in abundance to their deified tyrants. But in draping these new divinities they did not much violate propriety. The Imperial statues differed but little from those of others; and the dress of the dead Emperor was pretty much the same as that which he wore when alive among them. Moreover, the heroic costume is not suited to every man's face and figure. The features of the first Napoleon were purely classic; but it is doubtful whether there are not other Sovereigns, how great soever their qualities, who would look somewhat ridiculous in the tunic of Trajan. As for the "apotheosis" of Napoleon I., which the *Moniteur* insists upon, it has been well remarked, that though some few Sovereigns may, since the foundation of Christianity, have a claim to be enrolled among the Saints, none have received Divine honours.

The *Constitutionel* of course fully adopts the view of the *Moniteur*, and adds a flourish of its own :—

"After the revolution of 1830, which for those who really vanquished was revenge for the invasion, one of the most irresistible urgencies of popular patriotism was the reparation of the outrage offered to the present monument of our glories. The Government of July could not give that satisfaction complete; a dynastic interest was opposed to it; and the great man was replaced on the column, but without the attributes of sovereignty and without the character of an apotheosis."

It further observes, rather inopportunely, that the statue of Napolon ere-established by Louis Philippe was only the "popular effigy" of Napoleon I., which implies that the heroic costume is not the popular one.

At a moment when Paris is undergoing a complete transformation and is rapidly becoming quite a new city, it has been suggested to place suitable inscriptions on all the houses in which Napoleon I. lived from his first arrival in Paris. Taking them in chronological order, the first is the small room assigned to young Bonaparte at the Ecole Militaire on his arrival from Brienne in 1784, with four of his comrades, under the care of a Franciscan monk. This room, which he occupied conjointly with Desmazis, was in the top story, approached by a stair-case of 173 steps, and had only one window, looking on the principal court of the school. Its previous occupants had decorated its walls with several sentences, among which were the following :—"There are three persons which a gentleman should never allow to be insulted in his presence—God, the King, and his mistress.—

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Marquis de Salm." "The happiest day in a man's life is that of a battle.—Vicomte de Tinteniac." "An epaulette is long to arrive at.—De Montgivray." "Life is but a long lie.—Chevalier Adolphe Delmas." "Everything ends in six feet of ground.—Count de La Villette." Napoleon added to the embellishments of this cell a view of Ajaccio and portraits of his three sisters, all drawn from memory. Next comes the room at the top of the house which Bonaparte occupied at No. 5, Quai Conti, at the corner of the Rue de Nevers. That room, lighted from a window in the roof, is now occupied by a painter. The fact of the future Emperor's residence there is recorded on a marble slab in front of the house. In 1792 Bonaparte lodged at the Hotel de Metz, in the Rue du Mail; he occupied a room, No. 14, on the third floor. He was then Captain of Artillery, took his meals at an humble eating-house in the Rue des Petits Peres, kept by one Justat, whose charge was six sous per plate. Bonaparte usually took two. In 1794 Bonaparte, having become a General of Artillery, went to lodge in an old house with four windows in front, on the left-hand side on entering the Rue du Mail from the Rue Montmartre. He was accompanied by Louis Bonaparte and Junot, the future King of Holland and the future Duke d'Abrantes. In this house, which bore the sign of "Hotel des Droits de l'Homme," he rented a small apartment on the fourth floor, with two chambers on the floor above for his brother Louis and Junot. The rent for the whole was 27 livres per month. It was there that Bonaparte became acquainted with Talma, who came to give lessons in elocution to some of the inmates. Having refused to change his rank of General of Artillery for that of General of Infantry, with which the Government wished to send him to La Vendée, he was struck off the list of general officers, and, when he had exhausted his resources, he determined to leave Paris, intending to devote himself to agriculture or manufactures. In 1795, having returned to Paris, Bonaparte took a lodging at No. 19 in the Rue de la Michodière, a furnished house, let in small apartments by the month or decade. From this place he removed to the Hotel Mirabeau, in the Impasse du Dauphin, near the Tuileries, a dingy-looking house of three stories, with two shops on the ground floor occupied by a cook and a barber. The chambers were let at from 12f. to 18f. a month, and the General occupied No. 5 on the first floor in front. The new lodger made a favourable impression on Fanchette, the daughter M. Rouget, his landlord, who proposed that they should marry, and that the General should leave the army and keep the hotel in his stead. The 1st Vendémaire put an end to the project. Poor Fanchette had her leg broken by a musket-shot in the Passage St. Roche, and was obliged to undergo amputation in her father's hotel, which was converted into a temporary hospital. After the Hotel Mirabeau came the splended Hotel de la Colonnade, Rue Neuve des Capucines, to which Bonaparte removed immediately after his appointment to the chief command of the Army of the Interior. It was there he received the visit of Eugene Beauharnais, there he first saw Josephine, to whom he afterwards gave a diadem. After his marriage Napoleon inhabited the unpretending but elegant house No. 52, Rue Chantereine, which became the Rue de la Victorie after the Italian campaign. Napoleon's next residences in Paris were palaces; first, the Luxembourg, when First Consul; then the Tuileries, and towards the decline of his power the Elysée.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last the young King of Greece, wearing the uniform of a Greek Admiral and bearing the Grand Cordon of the Saviour, quitted the prefecture at Toulon to go on board his frigate. He was conveyed to the frigate in the Maritime Prefect's pinnace.

A salute of 21 guns fired from the French Admiral's flag-ship, all the ships in the harbour were dressed with flags, and the yards were manned.

As soon as the King arrived on board the Greek frigate *Hellas* the Royal standard was hoisted, and all the ships of war in the roads and the batteries on the coast saluted it with 21 guns. At half-past 10 the young King gave a breakfast on board the frigate to Admirals Count Bouet-Willaumez-Rigault de Genouilly, La Capelle d'Herlinghem, the Prefect of the Var, and Generals de Failly and Rosencrat.

The King left the *Hellas* at 1 o'clock to visit Admiral de Genouilly's flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris*, where he was received with the honours due to a Sovereign. He subsequently visited the English man-of-war *Revenge* and the iron-cased frigate *Gloire*.

The *Hellas* weighed anchor at half-past 2, accompanied by the *Revenge* and the *Algesiars*. Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, Maritime Prefect, accompanied the King as far as Cape Sepet in a gunboat. The weather was magnificent during the entire of the King's stay at Toulon.

The *Vigie* announces the arrival at Cherbourg of the Confederate steamship of war *Georgia*, coming from Teneriffe, where she had taken in coal. The *Georgia* is a ship of 800 tons burden, with an engine of 200-horse power. She carries five guns. This ship, which is said to have been built in England, has come to Cherbourg to take in provisions and coal.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles gives some details of the fire at the building-yard of the Messageries Imperiales Maritimes at La Ciotat. In a very short time after the fire broke out, the model room and the cabinetmakers' shops were in flames, as well as the library, all of which buildings were destroyed. The offices of the Administration also caught, and it was with difficulty that the books, papers, and accounts could be saved. The valuable collection of plans, drawings, and maps were also safely removed. The moment the alarm-bell was rung, the workmen, all the clerks, and other persons employed on the establishment, as well as the inhabitants of La Ciotat, hastened to the spot to render assistance and remained until the fire was got under. A party of gendarmerie also promptly arrived. Three of the workmen were so severely injured that they were conveyed to the hospital. The cause of the fire is not known, but the belief is that it was accidental. The amount of damage done amounts to only 100,000f. and not 3,000,000f. as stated in the first account.

A discovery of some historical importance has just been made in Paris. The bones of Robespierre, St. Just, and Lebas were found by some masons who were laying the foundation of a house at the corner of the Rue de Rocher, in the Batignolles. It was there the remains of these men, who performed so remarkable a part in the first Revolution, were deposited, the churchyard of the Madeleine being too full at the time of their execution to receive any more corpses. Public balls were held for many years at the place where the skeletons were discovered.

M. and Madame Nadar have arrived in Paris from Hanover, having travelled in a Railway carriage provided with beds.

Some surprise was caused at Toulon the day before yesterday by the arrival of the Russian line-of-battle ship *Oleff*, which had been charged by the Government of St. Petersburg to escort the new King of Greece to the Piræus. His Majesty had so great a start as to render all attempt to overtake the Royal squadron useless.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTION.

(Times' own Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Oct. 29.

With the exception of a few out-of-the-way places to which the telegraph does not extend, we this afternoon know the results of the general election. They are very much what had been anticipated. Instead of the 11 choice spirits which alone defended the Government wickets in the last Parliament, between 20 and 30 deputies—nearly, if not quite, the latter number—will range themselves under the Ministerial banner in the one shortly to open. Nay, a greater triumph still,—a Minister has obtained a seat. Trebnitz has distinguished itself by returning General von Roon, in preference to M. von Langendorff, who sat for it in the last Session, and who belonged to the old Liberal party. The world will be curious to see how the Minister of War comports himself in his new position. You will not have forgotten that, in the stormy debates which took place towards the close of last Session, he denied that he was liable to the orders of the House or the injunctions of the President, because he was there as a Minister and not as a deputy. This time he will be there in both capacities, and we shall see how he reconciles their respective rights. Statesmen of the talent and resources of those who compose the present Prussian Cabinet are not likely to be embarrassed by such trifling anomalies, and General von Roon will doubtless ride triumphantly through the difficulty. The simplest plan would be to claim the privileges of a deputy and the immunities of a Minister. The General had a majority of 52 votes, and the other member for Trebnitz is also a Conservative. Generally speaking, and as might be expected, the gains of the Government have been at the expense of the old Liberal party, which will prove to have been nearly rubbed out of the Parliamentary list. Count Schwerin, the ex-Minister, has been elected at Anklam by 375 against 175, but his return was certain for various reasons, including, of course, the constitutional and liberal tendency of his votes and speeches in the latter part of the last Session. The lists before me do not comprise the name of ex-President Simson, but his return is probable. M. Vincke has been turned out at Stargardt, and has little chance of getting in for any other place. The gains of the Conservative or Feudal party have been chiefly in Pomerania and Silesia. "God save the King!" piously exclaims the *Journal of the Cross*, as it announces the election of three absolutists at Stolp, in the province of Prussia. At Lowenberg the Liberals have been beaten. M. von Elsner, a Conservative, formerly Minister in the petty Principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, was elected by 239 against 219. The election of a M. Wantrup at Elbing is looked upon as a godsend for the *Kladderadatsch*, he being, it appears, a sort of exaggerated Prussian Sibthorp. The former President of the Council, M. von der Heydt, has found a constituency willing to avail itself of his services. He has been elected at Ziegenruck by 101 against 90, having only five votes more than the requisite absolute majority.

Where Ministerial candidates have been elected it has generally been by very slender majorities, while those obtained by the successful Liberal candidates have for the most part been enormous. Thus we find the Fortschritt deputy Prince Smith re-elected at Stettin by 204 votes against 16 given to M. von der Heydt, 14 out of the 16 being soldiers. At Magdeburg, Voigtel and Unruh got 288 votes against 32; at Solingen the votes for the Fortschritt men were as 9 to 1; at Eisleben, Gneist (Left Centre) had 270 against 74; at Sarlouis 360 out of 400 electors brought in the candidates of the Left; Professor Sybel, at Crefeld, had 182 votes against 1 but for this he had partly to thank the King, who lately, when passing through that place, spoke against him to the burgomaster. At Bonn, George Bunsen and Proff Irnich are returned by large majorities. Schulze-Delitsch who is extremely popular just now on account both of his unremitting exertions in behalf of the people and of the disinterested manner in which he has behaved with respect to the sum lately collected for him, has been elected in Berlin, at Elberfeld, and, I think, in some third place. At Breslau, Kirchmann and two others of the party of progress have been re-elected by 432 out of 494 votes. Waldeck has been elected in Berlin and elsewhere. The Berlin elections (of nine deputies) would have possessed a stronger interest had it not been so well known beforehand how they would go. Five of the members were re-elected; the motives for the changes in the four other seats were various. By reason of ill-health, M. Herford did not present himself for re-election, and there was chosen in his stead M. Heyl, a rich manufacturer and decided Liberal. M. Twesten's votes and speeches in the last Session having dissatisfied many of his former supporters, he withdrew from Berlin, in order not to cause a split and has been elected by a very large majority at Waldenburg. M. Bauck, a thorough Liberal, but of no mark as a member of Parliament, owed his seat in the last Chamber merely to the fact that Jacoby, of Konigsberg, who was elected, declined to sit. This time Jacoby is again chosen, and will doubtless take his seat. Finally, Major Steinhardt has been replaced by Professor Temme, a Radical, who figured in 1849. In the last Chamber all the Berlin deputies belonged to the Left, but the changes that have taken place at this election give them, as a body, a more ultra-Liberal complexion.

So far as I can calculate, pending the receipt of complete and corrected returns, the Left and Left-Centre, which may be said, for the present and for practical purposes, to form but one party, have both gained, the Ultramontanes and old Liberals have lost, and the Government have won 15 to 20 seats. The Poles, and the undecided few who belong constantly to no party, complete the various divisions of the Chamber. A more accurate analysis will soon be possible. If Government musters 25 or 30 supporters, that will suffice for M von Bismark to represent to the King that the nation is coming to its senses and that another election would show a still greater change in the right direction. This is always supposing it to be true, as was some time ago stated, and as many still believe, that the plan of the present Premier is to have recourse to dissolution after dissolution, with the object of persuading his Royal master that all government is impossible with the present Constitution, and a *coup d'etat* the only means of saving the country. To most men, whether Kings or not, possessed of ordinary intellect and powers of deduction, a series of general elections, producing enormous opposition majorities, would probably seem to prove something very different from that which it is imputed to M. von Bismark that he desires to show. But we manage things differently here, and it appears as if in Prussia it sufficed for one thing to be the logical consequence of another for it not to come to pass, and *vice versa*. So that those persons may not be so far wrong who argue in favour of the probability of a *coup d'etat* followed by an abdication, although, in another country, the former step would seem to remove the likelihood of the latter being adopted. However that may be, there is a strong appearance that the King means to persevere in the present system, and a statement has found considerable credit that when lately, at Baden, Queen Augusta made an attempt to induce him to change it, he replied most positively that he should change no more.

That the elections should have gone as they have, in spite of all the efforts made to influence them in a Ministerial sense, is discouraging to those who still cherish hopes of a reconciliation between King and nation. Desirable as that is, one has difficulty to believe in its realization when one beholds the feeling that is abroad, the organization of the Liberals, the spirit of self-sacrifice that evidently prevails with the factions and even with the individuals of a party comprising at least nine-tenths of the nation. The present state of things is too sad for exultation on the part even of those who have just triumphed. What has in reality been gained beyond a scarcely-needed confirmation of the determination of the Prussian people to maintain every iota of what it considers its constitutional rights? In a few days the struggle will be actively renewed which has been suspended only for want of a field of battle. Once more the Ministerial bench and the bulk of the Chamber will stand opposed to each other, and M. von Bismark will be at liberty, if he so pleases, to show his contempt for the representatives of the people, to provoke noisy conflicts, and to create pretexts for another dissolution. And, after that, what then? Time passes, and spring will come, bringing with it, perhaps, a great war. Is it impossible to make up domestic quarrels when danger is anticipated from foreign foes? Do not circumstances exist which would render some concessions on the part of the majority at once more graceful and more patriotic than obstinate persistence in unqualified opposition? Such questions are for the most part addressed in vain to the men who will compose six-sevenths of the Chamber and to those who sent them thither. Should war come, they say, the country will not be wanting to itself, and, whatever its result may prove, its commencement—or, rather, the first serious menace of it—will have the excellent effect of ridding us of the present Ministry, if not of still more. The purse and arm of the nation will then be wanted, and the faction which now oppresses it will be swept away like chaff before the strong blast of peril and necessity.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

ON TUESDAY next, the 8th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms, at 1 P.M., a large quantity of Grey Goods.

To close an account—1 Case of Needles, 1 Case of Wall Paper, 1 Case of Plain and Fancy Combs, 500 Gross Brass Buttons, 44 Cases 1 Dozen Necktie Pins, 1 Box Cushion Needles, 1 Case Glass Rings, a few dozen Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE, ALABASTER AND AGATE ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. FRANCIS and Co. have received instructions to dispose of by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 9th and 10th instant at the exhibition Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, next door to Messrs Bennett, and Co.'s Auction Rooms, the selected collection of the most beautiful Italian ornaments in Marble, alabaster, agate and Verde di Prato, consisting of handsome flower Vases, Baskets, Canopies, fruits such as Pears, Apples, Grapes, Animals such as Lions, Horses, Sheep, Dogs, and Birds, &c. &c. &c.

The ornaments which are now on view and may be seen daily at the exhibition Rooms between 10 and 5; will be sold to close account.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery by Wm. Mirlees & Co. of Glasgow, Tennant's Beer and Porter in Quarts and Pints, Cherry Brandy and Cherry Cordial in Pints, Sherry by Stewart, in Quarts, and Chillingworth's and Sons Crown Sherry, in Cases of 3 dozen each, Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th December 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND PIANOFORTE, &c., AT THE SEA SHORE, MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the residence, (now vacated). Malabar Hill, of W. JOHNSON, Esq., (formerly of the Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq.,) the Elegant Household Furniture, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Platedware, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture, all Carved, Well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Conversation Couches, Richly Carved Ottoman, Open-worked Drawing Room, Easy and Pridiew Chairs, Pier, Circular, Card, and Sofa Tables, Screens, Open Carved Sideboards, Whatnots, Teapoys, Ladies Writing Table, one Handsome Gilt Eight Day Clock under Glass Dome, Rich English Carpets and Rugs, Double-branched Wall Shades, one Plated 6 Light double and single Hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, by "Nash," one First-rate Grand Mahogany Pianoforte, by Broadwood & Sons, Carved Flower Stand, Rich Engravings in Mapple and Gilt Frames, two carved large four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and English Toilet Glasses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, with Marble Tops, a large Ice Box, Dispense Articles, choice Plants in Earthen Pots, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BUSHIRE DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the Carnac Bunder, on account of the Concerned, 225 Docras Bushire Cotton damaged by salt water, landed ex ship *Nadershaw*.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Cotton Green, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Vailjee Naronjee & Co., the first purchaser by order of Hurjee Jeena,

42 Bales Dhollera Cotton.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Goods, &c. &c.

2 Cases Spring Toys.

A few Dozens Stereoscopic Views with Stereoscopes,

100 Dozen Fine Champagne Cognac.

A Case of Photographic Albums.

And by order of the Mortgagee,

2 Fresh young Arab Horses.

Bombay, 4th December 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta. Surat.
Madras. Ahmedabad.
Sholapore. Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s.	0½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ....2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. ....2s. 1d. "
On Demand ....2s. 0½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·66 cts. "
3 Do. Do.... " 2·63 " "
On Demand........ " 2·58 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0½d.
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON..........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rup
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 1¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland .... } On demand...2s. 0½d. do.
On Ireland......................

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ....2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,

Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office ....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" On demand .... 2s. 0½d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).

Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).

Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co. China).

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.

Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of Londone. Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhous) Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Direc

Branches.

BOMBAY ....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE ....H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight........................ at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 " .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 " .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 " .... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand .... at 2s. 0½d. "

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice .... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 5 " "
12 " 6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH Manager.

1. Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બાેમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેનકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 1½d. per Rupees.
4 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts........................ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain .... 3 "
" 6 " .... 5 "
" 12 " .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours........................10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays........................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1863.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, and now on view, the following, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOOD viz.:—

Kid Gloves, very superior.
Ladies' Black and White Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
Rich Moiré Antiques.
Colored Glace and Check Silks.
Black and White Glace Silks.
Fancy Silk Robes.
Pink, Blue, White and Black Satin.
White, Black, Blue and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crape, "in all colors."
Colored Muslin Dresses.
Silk Grenadine Dresses.
Black Barege and Mohair.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Riding Belts for Ladies.
White Flowers.
Fine and Coarse Book Muslins.
Plain White Grenadine.
Plain and Striped Black Muslins.
Half Mourning Muslins.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored French Lawns.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlaton.
Black Silk Velvet.

ALSO,

Daily expected, a large and choice assortment of Millinery &c., per *City of Carlisle* and Overland.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,

AND FOR

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated assets exceed................................£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital ....£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds...£ 280,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed £1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Pells.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

Are more moderate than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	3
50	33	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

For Forms of proposal, Prospectuses, Reports, &c, apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st December, 1863.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S)

—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective

Prepared and sold in Tins and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemeverry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron........................ Rs 28
Do. Do. ...... best .... " 31
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides .... " 36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined.................. " 40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best .... " 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron .... " 32
Do. Do. .... Do. .... " 35
Do. Do. .... best .... " 38
Do. Do. .... Imitation Cane Sides...... " 40
Do. Do. .... With Hood, best .... " 65
Do. Do. .... best Imitation Cane Sides. " 54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks .... Rs. 8
Do. 8 " Do. .... " 15
Do. 1 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm.............. " 14
Do. 8 " Do. do. .... " 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, MalaccaSticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls .... Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do. 3 12
Do. Youth's do. 3 0
Do. do. do. 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats.............. 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do. 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do. 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled............ 6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; (*To screw on Flat.*) CUT; (*To let in Flush.*) 3,3¼ & 4, ins. ea.... 10 8
BOX OR CHEST 2¼, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each......." 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks........................Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet — 6 long, 3½ wide, 2¼ deep ......each...Rs. 18 0
No. 00 — 7½ " 4¼ " 3 " ...... " 20 0
No. 1 — 9 " 5¾ " 3¼ " ...... " 21 0
No. 2 — 9¾ " 6 " 3½ " ...... " 23 0
No. 3 — 10½ " 6 " 4 " ...... " 25 0
No. 4 — 12 " 7 " 5 " ...... " 28 0
No. 5 — 13 " 8 " 5¼ " ...... " 32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 — 14½ long, 9 wide, 5¾ deep ......each...Rs. 25 0
No. 2 — 15½ " 9¼ " 6¼ " ...... " 28 0
No. 3 — 17¼ " 10¾ " 7¼ " ...... " 33 0
No. 4 — 19 " 12¼ " 7¼ " ...... " 39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1 — 13¾ long, 9¼ wide, 8¾ deep ......each...Rs. 23 0
No. 3 — 16¾ " 12¾ " 11 " ...... " 30 0
No. 6 — 23¾ " 16¼ " 16¼ " ...... " 45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16¾ long, 12¾ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms. Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years .... Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class .... " 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years .... " 90
Do. Do. Do. second class .... " 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London. .... " 185
Do. Do. Do. second class .... " 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones .... " 80
Do. Do. Do. second class .... " 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted .... " 85
Do. Do. Do. second class .... " 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit .... " 40
Do. Do. Do. second class .... " 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee .... " 60
Do. Do. Do. second class .... " 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Poteck .... " 35
Do. Do. Do. second class .... " 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from........................Rs. 15 to " 30
Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to " 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter .... " 25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.

Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached. Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits........................ Rs. 30
Royal Arch do. .... " 30
Master Masons' Apron .... " 15
Do. " Sash. .... " 15
Rose Croix Jewels. .... " 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case .... " 20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross .... " 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels .... " 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel .... " 15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case............ " 14
Ribbon from 1½ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.

The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

Abenian, Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—PIGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views. Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

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